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No. 23

NORTHERN COTTONSEED.

Many Texas farmers will next season plant seed from the cotton plant grown further north, believing that such seed will mature fully two weeks earlier.

COTTON OIL MILL STARTS

The factory of the Brownsville, Tenn., Cotton Oil Co. began operations last week. There are on hand enough seed for a good run. The machinery is all new.

TO AMEND GAME STORAGE LAWS

The New York State Fish, Game and Fruit League assails the Odell cold storage of game law at its session this week. Its modification or amendment will be requested.

HIGHER BEEF IN OREGON

Beef out Oregon way must cost more. The grass is gone and left stock too thin to kill, so they must now be fed corn to round them up for market. Corn and cattle are both still high. Beef will go up.

CLOSING THE STOCK YARDS

In consequence of the ban placed upon Massachusetts cattle by the orders of the Secretary of Agriculture and the effect upon the Boston live stock trade the Brighton Stock Yards have been ordered closed.

MORGAN NEVER HEARD OF A MERGER

J. Pierpont Morgan, when seen in regard to the matter said: "The matter of a packinghouse merger has never been brought to my attention. I have never contemplated such a thing nor heard of it. All such talk is nonsense. I know absolutely nothing about any proposed merging of the meat interests." That knocks a lot of newspaper stuff in the head.

WILL RUIN 8,000,000 PEOPLE

"Let the tariff alone," says the National Live Stock Association. Tinkering with it on wool, hides, live stock and meats will seriously affect, if not ultimately ruin 8,000,000 people," says Secretary C. F. Martin.

FOOD SHIPMENTS TO AUSTRALIA.

Canada is shipping food to Australia. Australia has always paid well for bacon and canned goods. Swift & Company, the British Columbia Cold Storage Company, and others are participating in this Antipodean export trade.

AMERICAN COTTON OIL COMPANY

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the American Cotton Oil Co. this week H. C. Fahrstock, E. Urquhart and Bradish Johnson were elected to succeed themselves. The annual report has been published in these columns.

BEEF, NOT FAT.

The packinghouse calls for beef rather than fat in a steer; that is, a too great proportion of fat to meat in finishing the steer for market. The fat stock exhibitions are taking note of this fact, and will judge beef stock accordingly.

COLOMBIA'S EXPORT DUTIES

Under the recent Colombian decree the new export duties are as under on the following articles:

Hides, \$1 per quintal (220.46 lbs.); goat skins and the like, \$3 per quintal; cattle, \$8 per head.

PROTESTORS HOLD UP PORK FACTORY

The vigorous protest of 3,000 people in Toronto against the installing of a pork factory by Puddy Bros. in the old Davis brewery led the Board of Health to temporarily withdraw the permit for the plant. Another site was proposed.

CATTLE LAW CONSTITUTIONAL

In the case of S. H. Reed vs. The People of Colorado, the United States Supreme Court has sustained the constitutionality of the Colorado stock law. The court also overruled the application for a writ of error in the habeas corpus proceeding.

THIS "SHAMROCK" WINS

The ship "Shamrock" may not lift the America Cup, but the Angus bull "Shamrock" has already won this year's championship at the big live stock show at Chicago. It would be funny if packer Lipton sailed away with the cherished Cup also this year.

GRAZING FRAUDS

The cattlemen in many parts of the West are charged with unlawfully grazing their herds on the public domain. As a result of these alleged land frauds, reported by Special Land Agent Gen. John S. Mosby, Land Agent W. R. Lesser has been removed.

FOOD PRICES NOT TO RISE

Some one has set the report going that food prices will rise with freight rates. They have as much justice in rising as the freight rates have, but no one intends trying to raise the prices of food. Dealers have a hard enough job marketing stuff at present prices without any further effort and expense of doing so on a higher scale.

AMERICAN GLUE CONTROL.

It is stated that the controlling stock of the American Glue Company has been bought chiefly by the following parties: Charles W. Morse, of the American Ice Company; Eugene N. Foss, W. H. Hill, E. P. Carver, Ransom B. Fuller, president of the Boston Insurance Company; A. M. Paulin, president of the Magee Furnace Company, and others.

QUARANTINING AND KILLING INFECTED N. E. CATTLE

This is a free country. It has imported every thing in sight. At last it has imported foot and mouth disease—hitherto a product of Argentina and our nearby neighbor, Canada. If the government had followed Great Britain's lead and absolutely prohibited the coming in of Canadian cattle we might not have the disease now infesting New England and, by the prompt action of the Secretary of Agriculture and of the states surrounding the infected two, confined there. There is sufficient reason to believe that the disease came from Canada to Boston and, from there, found its way into the neighboring districts. The Canadian Pacific railroad through Maine and the Canadian steamers trading with Boston, Portland and Halifax afford all of the opportunity for transplanting the odious infection on this side. The British Government, following its precedents against South American and Canadian cattle, has quarantined all New England cattle. Minister Fisher, of Canada, says, in this connection:

"The Imperial authorities decline to allow cattle to pass through the State of Maine, so that the order given out the other day stands. They also say that no cattle must be shipped from Canada by steamships which have touched at a port of the New England States within twenty-one days prior to their arrival at the Canadian port from which it is desired to ship cattle to England."

Connecticut Acts

Connecticut has interdicted Massachusetts cattle because no case is yet found in that State, and it is intended to keep Connecticut's herds clear of infection. In this connection Prof. Brewer says:

"The disease, as far as I know, has not gained a foothold in this state, and in fact I have not yet heard of a single case here. Its appearance can only be considered as a public calamity. In England they spent \$7,000,000 to stamp out the disease and in France they spent \$7,000,000 to do the same thing."

In Cattle Commissioner Averill's recent memorandum the following statement is made:

"If this disease is permitted to gain a foot hold in the state great loss to the dairy interests will inevitably result, as the milk from the affected cows is unfit for food and as the shrinkage in the flow of the milk is never fully restored."

Gen. Averill will have the aid of the Connecticut Humane Society's four hundred agents in locating any cases of the disease that should happen to turn up. There are none reported as yet.

Western Herds Untouched

Illinois and the West generally bar New England cattle and all New York cattle whose point of original shipment was Vermont, Rhode Island, New Hampshire or Massachusetts. Dr. D. E. Salmon, the chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, has gone to Boston to look over and to direct the stamping out of the disease. Dr. Salmon says:

"The situation is disquieting, principally because cattle dealers have been selling diseased animals and scattering the contagion, and because there has been no adequate conception of the danger of carrying the disease by persons who have visited diseased herds. The contagion of this disease is carried more easily perhaps than that of any other disease affecting animals, and consequently it is one of the hardest to hold in check by quarantine."

Britain Issues Exclusion Order

Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Willis L. Moore, in regard to the matter, has issued the following official bulletin:

"The Board of Agriculture of Great Britain, in consequence of the outbreak of foot and mouth disease in New England, has issued an order prohibiting the landing in the United Kingdom of live animals from Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut. The British Board of Agriculture asks that public announcement of this fact be made in this country. Dr. Salmon is now in Boston, and, in accordance with the directions of Secretary Wilson, orders have to-day been issued sending a number of veterinary surgeons and experts to New England to report to Dr. Salmon and assist him in stamping out the disease."

No one blames Great Britain, whose exclusion order takes effect December 5.

Ordering Experts East

The Department of Agriculture has ordered the Western experts to the East from the West to fight the disease in its confined area to stamp it out there and to prevent its spread or becoming epidemic in this country. It is now neither East, South or West.

New Jersey Not Involved

New Jersey is simply taking the necessary precautions and is not concerned. Southern cattle do not go north except for direct slaughter. New England cattle move in a confined area at best except for export. Western cattle do not reach the infected area except in transit and their route is being diverted.

New York Guarding The Port

New York is not nervous, using practically no cattle from Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Vermont or Massachusetts. However, the Boards of Health are vigilant and are doubling their precaution. Dr. E. J. Lederle, president of the Department of Health of New York City, said:

"While there is really very little danger to the residents of New York," said he, "for the reason that most of the meat used here comes from the Western stock yards, and the milk comes from the States of New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania, still we are keeping an extra sharp watch on the slaughterhouses and stock yards. I have veterinary inspectors stationed in New York, Kings, Queens and Richmond counties. They have orders to use the strictest measures to keep out any cattle which may show any signs of the disease."

Dr. Henry Guild of the department's bacteriological division has communicated with the Commissioner of Agriculture at Albany making timely suggestions. He says:

"The disease is new to this country," said Dr. Guild last night, "but it is well known in Europe, especially in Belgium. The mortality from it is not high, but it is extremely contagious. It is due largely to the heat from organic matter, and it attacks the hind hoofs first, where the animals stand in their stalls. The disease is transmitted to the mouth when the animal licks his feet, and is thus called the hoof and mouth disease. The germs of the poison enter the blood through the stomach, much the same as those of diphtheria do. The temperature is elevated, and fever sets in."

Bar Against Other Stock

Great Britain kept Argentine cattle out for three years and has held an irrevocable prohibition against Canada for some time. Now that cattle from our New England States and New England ports are barred it will affect American live stock shipments; will absolutely close the ports of Boston,

Mass., and Portland, Me. The steamship lines thus hampered are the Warren, Wilson, Furness-Leyland, Cunard, Leyland, Allan and Dominion.

That Dutch Cow of '41

The quarantine of New England means heavier cattle shipments from New York and ports further South.

This cattle scourge down east brings to mind the Dutch cow which arrived in the United States in 1841 with, what was then innocently called distemper. Before it was rightfully understood and rooted out it cost a loss of fully \$7,000,000 worth of cattle in a year before it was stamped out. The "distemper" was pluro pneumonia.

Cattle to Be Killed

Short shift will be given diseased cattle. The government has ordered their immediate destruction. The animals must be killed.

"There is only one way to do it," said a specialist, "and that is to assemble all the animals infested and kill them. Not only that, but their carcasses and everything that has been in contact with them must be burned, the cars, the stables and the clothes worn by the men who worked near the cattle, and even the soil upon which they were burned should be disinfected to a depth of six inches. There is no other way effectively to stamp out this disease, which is as contagious among cattle as smallpox is among human beings."

Philadelphia has found no case of either foot and mouth disease or of pleuro-pneumonia. F. K. Lowry, Chief City Meat Inspector said:

"Secretary Wilson's orders relative to the quarantine on the Down East cattle are being strictly observed here. Every precaution will be taken to prevent the spread of the disease into this city and state. When the consignment of Boston cattle reaches here it will be immediately placed under a strict quarantine in separate stalls distinct from other cattle. If, after a careful examination, the slightest trace of foot and mouth disease is discovered in any of the animals those affected will be killed immediately. The disease will be entirely stamped out in this city should it be introduced here from Boston, if we have to kill every animal in the abattoir."

"Not since 1892 has any trace of that disease, or pleuro-pneumonia, as it is known to veretanarians, been discovered here."

No Cattle in Bond

Canada, in barring cattle from the infected New England States provide that no cattle shall pass in bond through Maine from the Canadian Northwest. The whole New England situation is one of quarantine and suspense. The other parts of the country are, in no way affected by the disease and must be called upon for beef and beef stock.

The Healthier Animals

Hon. James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, speaking at the International Live Stock Exposition on Tuesday, said:

"I think we have the healthiest animals in the world. When you go to the continent of Europe you find disease there all the time, because jurisdiction is so cut up into small countries that no one central power can stamp out the disease, as we can here or as the British can. We are compelled to shut out everything from continental Europe. We are compelled to shut out everything from Asia. We have to shut out everything from the Philippine Islands."

"Within the last four days intelligence came to us that a foot and mouth disease had broken out in New England. We don't know how it came. It has been smuggled in by somebody. Somebody that has built a great big estate out of cheap lands in New England

may have smuggled it in; a deer, a sacred cow, or some nonsensical thing like that to fence inside of an estate, or a wild boar that they could chase and shoot. Anyway, it is there.

"We quarantined all New England, stopped shipments from Boston and Portland, and the British government followed us. They are satisfied. We are in better shape to take care of an epidemic now than ever before.

Value of Products

"Our animal products in a year amount to \$900,000,000 in the United States. The dairies amount to \$472,000,000. We sent abroad last year in live animals and animal products, \$244,000,000 in round numbers. Our cattle exports, live cattle, last year amounted to \$392,000,000; our horses to \$11,000,000; our sheep to \$2,000,000."

Within two months the government, with the assistance of the state authorities will have every infected animal located or destroyed and the disease either virtually eradicated or well in hand for such treatment.

ARMOUR'S PUBLIC GRATITUDE

The following pretty story of a child's joy and a parent's gratitude and love is related of J. Ogden Armour, the president of Armour & Co., the big American packers:

As a monument of gratitude for his daughter's reclamation from a life of helplessness through Dr. Lorenz's operation, J. Ogden Armour has now turned philanthropist, like his father, and formed plans for a Lolita Armour Institute of Bloodless Surgery, which is to be endowed with \$3,000,000.

The first step in this direction was taken to-day at Mr. Armour's home, while he, his wife and daughter were entertaining Dr. Adolf Lorenz and Dr. Friedrich Mueller, both of the University of Vienna.

"Come, dear, see how well you walk," said Dr. Lorenz to Lolita Aromur, who a few weeks ago he found suffering, as she had been since birth, from hip dislocation.

With a smile, the child walked across the floor to him, making a cakewalk step for the edification of her anxious nurse.

"Good. You are as well as any child," said Dr. Lorenz, and he and Dr. Mueller shook hands.

Mr. and Mrs. Armour looked at each other and both turned to Dr. Mueller. Mr. Armour then informed the surgeon that he intended to

establish an institution or a school of bloodless surgery in commemoration of his daughter's cure through the skill of Dr. Lorenz. He urged that Dr. Mueller become the head of the institute. The wealthy Chicago man then said that for the first time since Lolita Armour was born he and Mrs. Armour were happy.

"Make Chicago your home and you will not regret it," added Mr. Armour to Dr. Mueller.

Dr. Mueller then requested the advice of Dr. Lorenz, and the latter said that the offer should be accepted.

Mr. Armour and Dr. Mueller then grasped hands, and the agreement was made. They next discussed plans for the institution.

It was announced by Mr. Armour that the institution will be absolutely free to whoever may need treatment. There is not to be a knife in the place.

Mr. Armour said he had selected the site, and that the only thing remaining to be done is the construction of the building and the equipment. It was decided that the hospital will need an endowment of nearly \$3,000,000 to insure an income of \$100,000 a year.

For six years Dr. Mueller has been Dr. Lorenz's assistant.

There are thousands of homes in America that will not forget the act of gratitude of the millionaire packer and join his name with that of Phil D. Armour, his famous father, who did so much for Chicago's poor.

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE STORES.—Office Purchasing Commissary, U. S. Army, 39 Whitehall Street, New York City, N. Y., December 2, 1902. Sealed proposals for furnishing and delivering subsistence stores in this city for the month of January, 1903, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock a. m. on December 12, 1902. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Stores, opened December 12, 1902," addressed to Major D. L. Brainard, Commissary, U. S. A.



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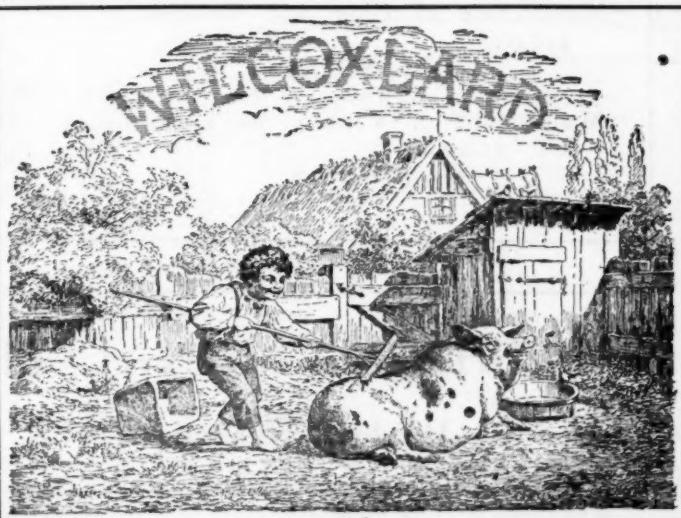
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THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

Floor A, Produce Exchange

New York City

STOCK OF PROVISIONS

KANSAS CITY

Following were the provisions on hand in Kansas City at the close of business November 30, 1902, as reported to the Board of Trade and attested by Secretary E. D. Bigelow:

	Nov. 30, 1902.	Nov. 30, 1901.
Mess pork, bbls.	2	
Other kinds pork, bbls.	1,157	1,250
P. S. lard, contract, tcs.	603	2,896
Other kinds lard, tcs.	1,506	10,549
Short rib middles, lbs.	1,687,700	4,356,291
Short clear middles, lbs.	497,900	209,155
Extra S. C. middles, lbs.	1,430,500	1,420,411
Long clear middles, lbs.	12,200	88,531
Dry salt shoulders, lbs.	1,636,600	3,501,402
D. S. bellies, lbs.	952,700	1,397,142
S. P. shoulders, lbs.	517,700	173,830
S. P. hams, lbs.	11,873,400	11,388,435
S. P. bellies, lbs.	2,257,700	2,284,232
S. P. Cal. ham, lbs.	1,853,800	2,107,580
S. P. Skinned hams, lbs.	2,023,800	2,224,425
Other cut meat, lbs.	2,306,700	4,536,399
Total cut meats, lbs.	27,050,700	33,867,833

LIVE HOGS.

	Nov. 1902.	Nov. 1901.
Received	219,789	351,493
Shipped	532	3,799
Driven out	221,949	345,702
Average weight	223	183

SOUTH OMAHA

Following were the provisions on hand in South Omaha at the close of business Nov. 29, as reported to the Omaha Board of Trade and attested by Secretary L. C. Harding:

	Nov. 29, 1902.	Nov. 30, 1901.
Mess pork, bbls.	86	152
Other kinds, barreled pork	779	850
P. S. lard, contract, tcs.	260	2,632
Other kinds lard, tcs.	753	1,279
Short rib middles, lbs.	1,437,323	3,989,116
Short clear middles, lbs.	151,075	557,893
Extra S. C. middles, lbs.	3,456,727	1,853,959

STOCKS OF LARD

The following estimates of the stocks of lard December 1 are based upon cable advices to the N. K. Fairbank Company, and to them are added the estimates of former years:

	1902 Dec. 1	1902 Nov. 1.	1901 Dec. 1.	1900 Dec. 1.	1899 Dec. 1.	1898 Dec. 1.
Liverpool and Manchester	950	3,500	3,500	6,000	37,000	42,000
Other British ports	250	700	5,000	6,000	7,000	10,000
Hamburg	500	2,500	3,000	3,500	4,000	16,000
Bremen	1,500	700	1,000	1,000	3,000	5,000
Berlin	500	500	500	2,500	5,000	2,000
Baltic ports	5,000	4,000	6,000	5,000	6,000	6,000
Amsterdam						
Rotterdam	500	700	1,000	500	1,500	3,000
Manheim						
Antwerp	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,500	4,000	7,000
French ports	500	900	3,000	4,000	4,500	7,000
Italian and Spanish ports	500	500	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total in Europe	11,200	15,000	25,000	31,000	73,000	90,000
Afloat for Europe	45,000	37,700	57,000	60,000	60,000	96,000
Total in Europe and afloat	56,200	52,700	82,000	91,000	133,000	195,000
Chicago prime steam	9,547	9,567	21,438	17,092	90,268	55,172
Chicago other kinds	9,698	4,803	4,981	6,173	11,261	8,034
East St. Louis			310	568	7,500	4,000
Kansas City	2,289	2,928	13,445	3,406	2,958	3,185
Omaha	1,013	775	3,911	2,960	3,433	3,505
New York	4,510	4,458	5,551	7,340	12,618	12,530
Milwaukee	680	547	1,564	1,566	3,588	757
Cedar Rapids			2,644	1,790	444	1,134
South St. Joseph	1,788	1,388	3,450	1,859	1,109	1,193
Total tierces	85,725	77,166	139,294	133,754	266,279	284,510

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Sweet pickled skinned hams, lbs.	200,050	734,400
Other cuts of meats, lbs.	1,776,672	3,083,336

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The
NATIONAL PROVISIONER
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PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S MESSAGE

The message of the President to Congress may be called the usual official palaver. It is, except in a change of verbiage, identical with last year's message of the Chief Executive. The message calls the roll of the chief unfinished business of the last Congress and of the measures which this session, as in other Congresses, are inspired by popular clamor and which seem to aim more at appeasing the masses than the passage of such measures into real law. The President's message says nothing new. It is a virtual review of his public utterances during the recess, and both seem to be tuned on the political stump of 1904. The one main issue which Mr. Roosevelt seems to be placing before Congress and the people is Mr. Roosevelt, candidate. We need the canal; we need the Commercial treaties; we need a lot of the talked of things. Will we get them? There will be no tariff legislation worth talking about. The leaders have said so. There will also be no anti-trust legislation for hampering any body; none to even hamper loquacious Congressmen in reaching their constituents through the "Congressional Record" and the newspapers. The failure to pass drastic anti-trust legislation clearly means Roosevelt in 1904. Under all of the circumstances and in the light of the indications it would seem that this Congress will be a session of words without results. No one doubts the sincerity of the President. He is holding his own now with most of the old party leaders against him. His message says nothing new. It reiterates the old one in stronger language.

A FATAL ANTI-TRUST BILL

Congress met on Monday. The first important bill to be introduced is killed by its own ludicrous provisions. This bill is known as the Cullom Anti-Trust bill, Senator Cullom, of Illinois, being its sponsor. The bill provides that "all trust made goods shall be confined to the States in which they are made." The penalty for such goods crossing the State line and going into Interstate Commerce is \$500 to \$5,000 in each case.

The United States Courts have not yet defined an illegal trust. The point is involved in the Northern Securities case now subjudice. The bill itself does not name the concerns which shall be, for its purposes, considered to be trusts. That is its weakness and means its death from a judicial standpoint. From a commercial point of view such a law would be absurd. It would kill interstate trade and it

would stagnate and kill the internal industry of each State.

Assume that the Standard Oil Company is a trust. Under this proposed Cullom act the oil would remain in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Texas and California. Darkness would reign elsewhere. Assume a coal trust. The few coal States would have fuel and gas for house and machine. Silence and chill would settle elsewhere. A leather trust could stop all leather in New England and two or three western points. Presuppose a meat trust. That would mean starvation in the big cities and stagnation everywhere else. A wool and a woolen trust would mean over supply in a few places and freezing in the others. It is ludicrous.

There are other assumptions that might be made with equally fatal results. Such an act would stop everything and paralyze industry, moving, making or growing. The Cullom Anti-Trust bill, as it stands, is a legislative farce, a commercial impossibility. It would be, if enacted into a law, a national and a State calamity. It would enforce industrial suicide. ♦

HIDE PROFIT IN LEATHER.

Congressmen and the country have heard a great deal recently about the sad and unprofitable condition of the tanning industry. Most of this trouble is laid at the door of the miserable 15 per cent. ad valorem duty on foreign skins imported into this country. This terrible load amounts to about 1 cent on a pair of shoes. But look at it another way.

Last month the Lestershire Manufacturing Company bought 200,000 sides of leather tanned from Buenos Ayres, overweight hides imported by a large American tanning concern with headquarters in New York. The price paid was something over \$1,000,000 for 5,500,000 pounds of this leather, or about 20 cents per pound for the lot. That fact stands for itself. Now the hides. The B. A. hides come in as flints or dry hides. The importers declare their value at the port of entry. On the importers' own showing the ad valorem price of these hides is 11.71 cents per pound. competent authority tells us that 100 pounds of those hard imported hides make 150 pounds of finished tanned leather. That being so, it took 3,666,664 pounds of South American imported hides to make the 5,500,000 pounds of leather sold in the above named transaction. These hides, upon the importers' own valuation at the Custom House, cost 11.71 cents per pound, or a total of \$429,366. The duty on this, at 15 per cent. ad valorem, amounted to \$64,404, making the total cost of the hides landed \$493,770. The finished product was sold wholesale for more than \$1,000,000, or \$506,230 more than the cost of the hides and duty combined. The gross profits to the tanner was fully 103 per cent. Allowing 50

per cent. of this for the cost of tanning, etc., the real profit, \$253,115, on the above transaction comes up to the surface. Is that not enough for the tanner? Must he also pocket the measly 15 per cent. protection to the backs of American cattle?

THOSE SEED CROP FORECASTS

The Secretary of Agriculture must not blame businessmen for not liking the "Crop Reports" bulletins on the growing conditions and probable size of the cotton crop. They are persistently inaccurate, and there seems no reasonable excuse for such unreliable data from such an official source. The cotton seed market, the oil mill situation, as well as the soap trade, and others, are vitally affected by the state of the crop. It is unkind as well as cruel irony for the distinguished head of the Department of Agriculture to say: "We please and suit the producers, and are sorry we cannot suit the other gentlemen also." If the simple purpose of the department is to bull cotton prices and seed prices, regardless of the facts to "please the farmer" by forcing high prices on false reports, then others must succumb. It cannot be expected that the "other gentlemen" will be pleased at this official bull movement of cotton prices.

One of these days the Department of Agriculture's estimates will hit the crop and then they will play havoc with business. It is to be hoped that the Department of Agriculture will make a proper endeavor to "please the other gentlemen" also.

J. OGDEN ARMOUR'S NOBLE ACT

If ingratitude is the basest of sins, then gratitude is the jewel of virtues. J. Ogden Armour shows that he possesses the above virtue in the highest degree and carries within himself a heart that is big and generous, and the world may be thankful that he is a millionaire. Dr. Lorenz, the famous Austrian specialist, came to this country to see little Lolita Armour and to make the sweet child walk, so that she may play like other children. She was Mr. Armour's only child. He has seen the famous man's work, seen his own little one walk, and believes that her little limb will forget its lameness in a perfect cure. In his joy he has not forgotten. His grateful and generous heart has gone out to the afflicted children of America. He stopped thinking of stock and packing houses and lard and grain, and thought of them instead. He will found a Lorenz hospital for cripples, it is said, and endow it with \$3,000,000. Thus he remembers the man of science and the helpless, crippled babes of this country. It is not the first Armour benevolence to those in need. Let every mother thank God for his act and that J. Ogden Armour is a millionaire.

December 6, 1902.

The National Provisioner

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Provisions.

Hogs were strong to 5c. higher. The products at Chicago opened with some little selling of "longs." Prices went off 10c. for pork, and 5 points for lard. There was afterwards a sharp recovery and frequent fluctuations with active buying. In New York sale of 250 tcs. Western steam lard to arrive at \$11.10, shipment first half December.

Cottonseed Oil.

It is a held, firm position in New York more because of narrow supplies here and wants of people here who want the oil to put upon contracts sold ahead. Trading on the whole is very quiet. General features as in our review. Very little demand from exporters, who bid decidedly under market prices, and home consumers indifferent, as the compound lard business is quiet, comparatively; the condition of the compound lard business

is apparent when oleo stearine has declined from 15c. to 11½c., with the latest sale at 11½c., and there are efforts to sell by the compound makers some of their holdings of foreign stearine. Prime yellow oil, in New York, all deliveries at 36c. bid and 36½c. asked, and good off yellow in New Orleans at 34c. Crude in tanks at the mills not changed from the features in our review.

Oleo Stearine

Last sale (yesterday) in New York at 11½c. for city for 100,000 lbs.

Tallow

Nothing done in city, hhds., under 6c. Further offers to sell at 6c. Contract deliveries made at 6c. City, tcs., offered at 6¾c., and 6¼c. bid. Market dull and rather weak, and it is expected that December will be a dull month. Chicago has sold at a decline to 6c. for city renderers.

EXPORTS OF HIDES AND SKINS

October 1901, 30,197,839 pounds, value \$5,524,500; 1902, 30,021,005 pounds, value \$5,206,520. For ten months 1901, 260,902,107 pounds, value \$46,692,776; 1902, 273,901,278 pounds, value \$48,321,871.

CANNOT EJECT THE CATTLE

Judge Townsend, of the United States Court at Ardmore, I. T., has granted the injunction prayed for by the cattlemen restraining the Indian Agent from ejecting cattle from the Chickasaw Nation. The Indians claim an agistment royalty of 25c. per head of grazing cattle.

TO BUY CONSIGNMENT LIVE STOCK

Southwestern Live Stock Commission Company, of Fort Worth, Tex., capital stock \$100,000. Incorporated by Mayor Half, of San Antonio; Marion Sansom, of Alvarado; S. B. Bennett, C. L. Ware, Sam Davidson and John Scharhaner, all of Fort Worth; C. C. Slaughter, J. B. Wilson, of Dallas; R. J. Kleberg, of Corpus Christi; W. B. Worsham, of Henrietta, and Thomas J. Martin, of Midland.

FAT STOCK SHOW AND SALE IN CANADA

The big annual fat stock show at Ottawa, Can., is now an assured fact. So is the fat stock sale.

Hon. John Dryden, Provincial Minister of Agriculture, has written Mr. H. B. Cowan, of The Journal, secretary of the Live Stock Associations, approving of the use of the Ottawa Forwarding Company's buildings at the canal basin for the purposes of the show.

The show will be held the second week in February.

THE INTERNATIONAL STOCK SHOW OPENS

The International Live Stock Exposition opened at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, last Saturday. The weather was unfavorable and the attendance small. The real opening was on Monday, when the crowd was large. The weather then was fine. The packers are not taking so much interest in this show this year. A Chicago paper says: "These are some of the prominent men that will attend the exposition and be the most valuable exhibits: Ceremonious Archer, Lord Banff, Choice Goods, Nonp. of Clover Blossom." They are bulls. There are more and finer exhibits this year than last. The attendance is expected to reach 400,000 before the International closes, as the crowds are increasing daily."

TRADE GLEANINGS

M. I. Barker & Son, Carrollton, Ky., will erect a cannery factory.

The Lowell Rendering Co., South Lowell, Mass., will erect a warehouse 100 x 200.

The Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co. will erect a fertilizer plant at Staunton, Va.

The Agar Packing Co., Des Moines, Ia., will expend \$200,000 in enlarging plant.

The Cudahy Packing Co. will erect a large glycerine factory at South Omaha, Neb.

J. H. Doody is managing details for the construction of an abattoir at St. Johns, N. B.

The plant of the Currie Fertilizer Co., Louisville, Ky., was damaged by fire; loss, \$50,000.

It is reported that Swift & Company will erect a slaughtering and rendering plant at Providence, R. I.

The Palmer Soap & Specific Co., Pierre, S. D., capital \$100,000, has been incorporated by M. H. Palmer, C. H. Springer and G. V. Patterson.

TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES OF HUMAN FAT

Dr. Herman Jaekle (Zeit. f. phys. Chem.) has made numerous and exhaustive analyses of normal human fat. He finds that the fat of adults consists of simple glycerides of oleic, palmitic and stearic acids. Except small traces of lower fat acids, no other acids were found. The chemical composition of the fat is subject to wide, individual variations. In the first few months of life, the fat of children differs in a characteristic manner from that of adults, containing a much higher proportion of lower fatty acids and a smaller proportion of oleic acid. No difference due to the influence of diet upon the chemical composition was observed. The fat of fatty tumors does not differ materially from that of normal subcutaneous tissue. It is, however, very probable that the proportion of lecithine is relatively much lower in the fat of strongly developed fatty tumors than in normal fat. Pathological processes are capable of producing extraordinary variations in this normal constituent of the human body.

MUSTARD OIL

Roeser's quantitative estimation of mustard oils is as follows:

Five c.c. of a solution of 1 gramme of oil in 100 c.c. of 95 deg. alcohol are placed in a graduated 100 c.c. flask, treated with 10 c.c. of ammonia, and diluted with distilled water. Ten c.c. of decinormal silver nitrate solution are then added, and the flask is rotated to shake up the contents. At the end of the twenty-four hours the flask is filled up to the mark with distilled water, the contents are filtered, and 50 c.c. are poured into a beaker containing 5 c.c. of a decinormal solution of potassium cyanide, standardized on the decinormal silver nitrate solution. The excess of cyanide is then titrated back with decinormal silver nitrate, in presence of eight drops of a faintly ammonical solution of potassium iodide (1 : 20). The number of c.c. of silver nitrate (n) consumed for the 50 c.c. of solution is doubled ($n + n$) for the 100 c.c., and this figure, multiplied by 17, gives the initial amount of silver nitrate converted into silver sulphide. This quantity (q), multiplied by 0.7294, gives the amount of silver sulphide corresponding to 10 c.c.; and this latter value (q'), multiplied by 0.4301, furnishes the amount of oil of mustard taken—namely, 0.05 gramme, provided the latter was pure. The calculation may be simplified by multiplying $n + n$ with 0.3137.

In the case of powders, ground mustard, etc., 5 grammes of the substance are placed in a flask with 60 c.c. of water, followed by 15 c.c. of 60 deg. alcohol; and at the end of two hours the contents are distilled. The distillate is collected in a graduated 100 c.c. flask, containing 10 c.c. of ammonia solution. About two-thirds of the liquid are collected, treated with 10 c.c. of decinormal silver nitrate solution, and filled up to the mark with distilled water, the after procedure being the same as that already described.

Subscribe to The National Provisioner.

CORNED BEEF

Canned beef is usually cured in about 75 to 80 degrees pickle using 6 oz. saltpetre per 100 lbs. and ready for canning in 25 days. First the meat should be placed in boiling water (212 degrees F.) for one-half to three-quarters hours then cut up and stuffed into cans, sealed and placed in retorts at 240 degrees F. and one to three hours, according to size of can. Then take it out, blow off, reseal and process a second time at the same temperature. This is done until spouting discontinues. Then the cans must be sealed and submitted to cold shower until cooled off. Salt canned meat is processed in the same manner as the above.

HORSE MEAT IN SAUSAGES

An indignation meeting of butchers was held in Berlin recently to protest against the use of horse meat in sausages. Such use is practiced by certain unscrupulous manufacturers, and they are damaging the reputation and good names of honest concerns by their actions. Barely one-tenth of all the horse meat is sold as such to customers. Those who buy—except the very poor—principally use it for dog food. The biggest part by far finds its way to dishonest sausage manufacturers through some trickery and back to the wholesale meat dealer again, who, in turn, disposes of it in localities where the questions of quality and origin are of secondary concern. At prices that this sausage is offered for sale, it is impossible for an honest dealer to make it. There is something wrong somewhere the butchers say, and they are looking out for a remedy.—International Fleisher Zeitung.

NATURE'S SOAP IN KENTUCKY

The Kentuckians will now be able to wash with natural soap if it is true, as claimed,



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EXPANDED METAL LOCKERS

They are made of sheet steel—out and expanded into open meshes without joint or connection—are strong, durable, well ventilated—dry and easily kept clean.

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that a natural deposit of soap has been found in a field at Cloverport. This natural soap deposit is in a field owned by Mrs. Mary J. Miller. The report is that a limited number of Cloverport housekeepers have been using the soap, and have pronounced its cleansing and polishing properties most remarkable. They say they have never seen or heard of anything like it. The soap, when taken from the earth, is very moist, of a dark, grayish-blue color, and feels to the touch like putty. In a few days after exposure to the air it becomes dry and hard and turns to a light bluish-gray color. When dry the particles of the substance are as fine as flour, and possess great cohesive power.

Tests of the cleansing and polishing properties of the soap have been made, and every one has proved most successful.

Just Imagine

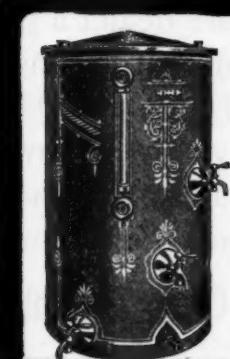
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We will gladly advise you how to secure Government License, as well as furnish any information concerning Jersey Butterine. Send for *Butterine Booklet*.

Kansas City Omaha St. Louis Swift & Company, Chicago St. Joseph St. Paul Ft. Worth

FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

IMPROVEMENTS ON CUTTER.

The accompanying cut shows several improvements put on the Buffalo Silent Cutter for 1902. The top plate is arranged so that the journals are closer to knives, so as to avoid any springing of the shaft and danger of accidents. The comb is also made to slide in and out the heavy plate, and is fastened on the back end with a thumb nut. It only takes a second to unscrew and slide it out, leaving a large opening around the knives, so that the bowl and knives can easily be cleaned.

The hood is on a hinge and arranged so that it can easily be taken off. The bottom of the



bowl has an outlet, to let the water out when washing the machine.

This Silent Cutter has bowl steady rests to prevent the bowl from shaking. These machines can be kept running true forever. This is a very important feature on a Silent Cutter. It avoids dulling the knives and cuts all strings.

Prospective buyers will do well to send for catalogue of illustrations of the several sizes. These machines are already adopted by the largest packers in their different plants. They are manufactured by the John E. Smith's Sons Co., of Buffalo, N. Y.

WONDERFUL CANNING MACHINE

The American Vacuum Can and Machine Co., 71 W. Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, is making remarkable and richly deserved progress introducing its vacuum machine, patent glass jar and can. Of the machine there have been notices at length in previous issues, not stating, however, that three men, machinery costing about \$1,500 and a space of less than 20x20 feet, can turn out from thirty thousand to fifty thousand packages per day. Even in the leading houses about 43 men, nine vacuum machines and 3 crimpers (to say nothing of solder, space necessary, etc., etc.) is necessary to reach the mark set by The A. V. C. & M. Co.'s machine. The packages, now perfected and being manufactured, are of practically the same diameter throughout, no neck and no shoulder, admitting of rapid and neat packing, and can be emptied without the least trouble or disintegration of contents. There is no clamp to hold on the cover, no key or can opener required; all that is necessary is to

puncture cover and the contents can be turned out intact in an instant. The rubber used is of the purest, and will last indefinitely. In these packages the rubber is not exposed to inner or outer conditions.

This machine, with the different size packages of both glass and tin, make the outfit complete, and it is fast gaining favor with the most progressive canners and packers of this and other countries.

The C. H. Godfrey Fruit Canning Co., Benton Harbor, Mich., after thorough and exhaustive tests and investigation installed two machines. Besides the machines in use by the big canners in the Yards, negotiations are afoot with several other big packers for machines and packages on an immense scale. Mr. C. C. Hovey, of Bainbridge, N. Y., the broad gauge, energetic and straightforward president of the company, spent about 10 days in Chicago with General Manager George Lees going over several large propositions, not only made by United States packers, but also by parties in Canada, Great Britain, Germany, Sweden, Australia, New Zealand and South America, emanating from the write-up and advertisement of The A. V. C. & M. Co. in The National Provisioner.

TRIERS FOR SAMPLING

D. H. Burrell & Co., have manufactured cheese, butter, tallow and other triers for the past 25 years. The work was formerly done in their shop at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., but was moved to their plant in Little Falls, N. Y., three years ago. They have a thoroughly up to date and well equipped shop for doing this work and are producing the most accurate and complete line of triers made in this country. The trier business is conducted as a department in connection with their general business in Creamery and Cheese Factory Apparatus and Supplies. On account of their connection with the trade, they manufacture triers in large quantities and are thereby enabled to produce superior instruments at a reasonable cost. In addition to cheese, butter and tallow triers, their line includes ham triers and stringers; also triers for grain, seed, wheat and coffee, which take the samples from the inside of a burlap bag without injuring the bag; also cotton triers for drawing samples of cotton from the interior of the bale. Their flour and sugar augers are made to bore through the head of a barrel and then draw out a sample of its contents.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE NOTES

Membership sold at \$525.

Alfred G. Fontana will soon start in the cotton oil business on his own account. He had been for a long time in the oil trading in the employ of Elbert & Gardner.

Proposed for Membership—C. William Hotchkiss (commission); Isaac Martin Solomon (wool); Alfred Charles Woolner (attorney).

Visitors—Thos. L. Field, J. Selby, Arthur Sevena, London; F. Harrison, Liverpool; A. J. Brice, P. W. McLagan, A. E. Rosevear, Montreal; J. C. Stewart, F. L. Shuld, Pittsburgh; J. D. Roth, F. S. Martin, Alphonse Le Duc, Wm. S. Jackson, C. F. Hately, C. B. Van Kirk, David C. Noyes, S. P. Downer, Max Epstein, Chicago.

LOUIS A. HOWARD

Louis A. Howard & Co., Brokers, 546 Rialto Building, Chicago, started by Mr. Howard, who formed this company, in business about seven years ago with very little capital and positively no experience whatever. The sellers and buyers considered Louis a genuine "pudding," and carved him up in great shape whenever opportunity presented, or rather, perhaps, he carved himself, owing to his woeful ignorance of the values of the various greases, fertilizers, etc., he essayed to trade in. By dint of patience, perseverance and square and honest trading, however, he not only learned his chosen trade thoroughly, but has perhaps one of the largest clientele claimed by any broker in the business, and has accumulated capital sufficient to swing any kind of a deal. Not only has he been phenomenally successful in business, but also in making and keeping numerous influential friends who appreciate his steadfast courage in sticking to his chosen vocation in the face of the most disappointing and trying conditions and circumstances. Many a time he informed the writer he was on the verge of total failure, but his innate "try again" dis-



LOUIS A. HOWARD.

position finally won him success and distinction. Many older and perhaps wiser brokers have a long way to travel before they reach the mark set by this bright, clever, determined young fellow of 28 years.

He certainly is a fine example for the youth who thinks that there is no chance for any one but a syndicate. Howard says that contrary to the expression of many brokers the "trusts," so called, do not bother him; neither does competition; the more the merrier, and adds he does not carry one iota of animosity in his composition against his brother broker. Mr. Howard frequently takes a flyer to the various centers, keeping posted upon all that is going on and renewing his wide acquaintance. He believes in the adage: "Spend money to make money," and never cavils at expense in the proper direction, of course. Mr. Howard solicits correspondence, and he is always in the market for any kind of grease, oil, soapstock, fertilizers, bones, hair and hoofs in any quantities, preferably car lots. He has at present a quantity of material in storage; has numerous contracts in effect, and always material moving. One big soap man says: "Louie's word is his bond. Prost!" T. D.

Chicago, December 1, 1902. ***

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QUINCY, ILL.

THE FREE FOOD TESTS

The "Government boarding house," as the feeding experiments now conducted by Dr. H. W. Wiley, the chief of the Bureau of Chemistry is called, is now open. Dr. Wiley has twelve volunteers, who are eating foods treated with boracic acid so as to test its effects upon them. For ten days all food will be untreated. After that the borax will be put in or on in commercially used quantities, and its effects upon digestion and other parts of the system will be carefully noted. These food apostles are sometimes facetiously called the "poison squad." These tests will run into days, and probably two years will be required to complete all of the tests desired to be made. In the meantime the twelve healthy volunteers are being fed gratuitously by Uncle Sam, who is practical.

LIVE STOCK GLUT AT BUFFALO

Buffalo, influenced by recent events in New England, is now experiencing a live stock glut. The stock enroute East last week and the earlier days of this have been halted at Buffalo. They will be locally killed or diverted to Southern points. There are thousands of them.

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Machines all sizes.

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ICE AND REFRIGERATION

The Powers cheese factory at Northville, Mich., was destroyed by fire.

The Valentine-Bohl Co., Waterbury, Conn., will erect a refrigerating plant.

R. H. McMillan, Jacksonville, Fla., is organizing a company to erect an ice plant.

The People's Market and Ice Co., Hartsville, S. C., capital \$1,000, has been incorporated.

The Texarkana Ice Co., Texarkana, Ark., has increased capital stock from \$100,000 to \$150,000.

The Paris Ice Co., Paris, Tex., has increased capital stock from \$70,000 to \$140,000.

Dr. John P. Woodbury, Marshalltown, Ia., is forming a company to erect an artificial ice plant.

The Blue Valley Creamery Co., Main and Jule streets, St. Joseph, Mo., will erect a plant to cost \$30,000.

The Merchants' Refrigerating Co., Jersey City, N. J., will erect an additional building 200 x 264 feet, seven stories high.

The McKeesport Cold Storage Co., McKeesport, Pa., has increased capital from \$225,000 to \$500,000, and will add to capacity of plant.

HOUSING CATTLE AT HALIFAX

The Leyland Line of steamships is making arrangements to house cattle at Halifax, N. S., to meet the New England embargo on Massachusetts cattle at New England ports. This line runs from Boston and other coastwise ports. Arrangements are made for housing 2,000 cattle at a time.

AMERICAN MEATS IN SWISS POLITICS

As American meat is an issue in Swiss politics the new duties provided by the tariff which, if passed, goes into effect on January 20, 1903, are here re-published. The new tariff is largely against American meats. It has passed both houses of the Federal Legislature, and the necessary petition is now being sought for a referendum of the people. Thirty thousand names are required to secure such a reference. It is confessedly an agrarian measure purely in the interest of the farmers of Switzerland. The labor people say that they will secure 75,000 names.

The scheduled duties are: On preserved meats of all kinds it increases the rates from \$1.60 (8 francs) per 200 lbs. to \$4 (20 francs) per 200 lbs. On sausages and similar prepa-

rations the increase is from \$3 for 200 lbs. to \$7. These are the rates for most favored nations, Switzerland refusing to make any special deduction by reciprocity treaties.

The referendum, which seems assured, will pit the city and town populations—who wish cheaper meats—against the rural population which forced the passage of the pending bill.

PORK PACKING

Special reports show the number of hogs packed since November 1 at undermentioned places compared with last year, as follows:

	Nov. 1 to Nov. 26.—	1902.	1901.
Chicago	660,000	705,000	
Kansas City	205,000	275,000	
Omaha	130,000	175,000	
St. Louis	125,000	138,000	
St. Joseph, Mo.	102,000	176,000	
Indianapolis	104,000	152,000	
Milwaukee, Wis.	17,000	23,000	
Cudahy, Wis.	51,000	56,000	
Cincinnati	48,000	58,000	
Ottumwa, Ia.	38,000	50,000	
Cedar Rapids, Ia.	30,000	47,000	
Sioux City, Ia.	65,000	104,000	
St. Paul, Minn.	58,000	56,000	
Louisville, Ky.	42,000	37,000	
Cleveland, O.	36,000	35,000	
Detroit, Mich.	18,000	18,000	
Wichita, Kan.	13,000	13,000	
Nebraska City, Neb.	20,000	13,000	
Bloomington, Ill.	7,000	11,100	
Marshalltown, Ia.	8,000	7,400	
Above and all other.	1,865,000	2,285,000	

—Price Current.

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PROVISIONS AND LARD

Weekly Review

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl., except lard, which is quoted by the cwt., in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl., or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

Rather Strong Conditions—Supplies Accumulate Slowly—Active Buying of Hogs at Better Prices.

The stocks of the hog products grow slowly. Notwithstanding the marked increase of hog supplies through November, the stocks of the products, as shown by the statements put out on December 1, are of that small order that if supplies alone were considered the packers could maintain a very confident line of prices for them. No matter how conservative buyers are, and would naturally be, on the outlook for the new year, it is a fact that there is sufficient urgent demand for the hog products for actual needs of consumption to practically use up the productions. It is a situation, by reason of the buyers taking supplies right along or as they can use them up promptly and not at any time permitting marked accumulations in their hands, that is well protected in the steady requirements for actual use of supplies. The moment that it was possible to get a larger supply of lard, the European and other buyers took it up. It was not with them so much a question of price as the fact that the lard could be had, while previously for some time they had been unable to get enough of it for actual consumptive needs. Moreover, as the high prices of November gave way on the fat and there were offers to sell it at sharp concessions on the prices that had been forced by the speculation previously, the trading basis looked attractive to buyers.

There seems to be marked confidence over the near future, at least market prices for the lard. Indeed, some very bullish views prevail for it over the West; they are based largely upon the statistical position and productions of it. The reasoning is that if an important stock of it cannot be made now, in the most active packing period, that the supplies are not likely to prove of important volume until the spring months are reached, when the effects of the large corn crop should be had in larger hog and cattle supplies. There are opinions among the traders that by reason of the probable statistical positions for some time ahead that even the May option may have increasing attention for bull movements, and that that delivery may reach prices in the nearby trading that could not be held on an approach to the month.

All meats are as actively taken up for consumption as lard. Indeed, it may be said that the entire list of hog products is well situated from the statistical features for confident views over prices. A glance at the statement of the Chicago stocks December 1 shows the degree of the consumption of the principal commodities. The stock of contract lard there was only 6,912 tierces, against 2,388 tierces November 1, and 2,635 tierces prime lard made to October 1, against 7,179 tierces November 1; 9,698 tierces other kinds of lard, and 4,803 tierces November 1; 2,331 barrels new mess pork, against 241 barrels November 1; 14,278 barrels made to October 1, against 24,182 barrels November 1; and 20,111 barrels other pork, against 9,738 barrels November 1; 3,251,770 pounds short ribs, against 2,629,108 pounds November 1. The world's visible supply of lard is 85,725 tierces, against 77,166 tierces November 1, and 139,294 tierces December 1, 1901. But the total stocks of the lard in Europe are only 11,200 tierces, against 15,000 tierces November 1, and afloat for Europe 45,000 tierces, against 37,700 tierces November 1.

It of course does not follow that because of the favorable statistical situation that the prices will be kept to a firm basis, no matter its strong development at the present writing.

In the speculative temper concerning the leading food products, which is likely to hold along for some time, supplies of the products can be considered as a feature only, as they would permit bull movements, when desired, by the leaders, and who, as well, are as likely to spasmodically upset prices as to advance them, and according as a "long" or "short" interest is made in them through outside trading.

Indeed, it is quite probable that the leaders themselves are as doubtful over future prices as less interested other traders, and that moves in the market take place more upon a day's development.

There has been active buying of the hog supplies this week at better prices. It is unquestioned that the farmers are getting more money for their hogs than they expected at this time. By relation with the prices of the products, the hogs have exceptionally good value.

There has been more general outside speculation in the products this week, and the May option is attracting more attention. If a material "long" interest is made, the traders expect frequent changes in prices.

The average weight of the hogs received at Chicago in the previous week was 222 pounds, against 222 pounds the week before, 214 pounds corresponding week 1901, 244 pounds in 1900 and 256 pounds in 1899.

The average weight of the hogs for November in Chicago was 224 pounds, against 227 pounds in October, 218 pounds in November, 1901, 240 pounds in November, 1900, and 250 pounds in November, 1899.

With all of the developed strength in hog products this week, it is quite certain that traders in commodities usually influenced with them, and particularly as concerns lard, are doubtful of the permanency of the strong influence. There is an impression among buyers of manufactured goods that are affected by market condition for pure lard that it is just as well to hold off from buying until clearer ideas can be had of the future. The compound lard business, as an instance, has become much quieter, and the soap makers are buying raw materials of less volume because of a falling off in demands for their goods. The conservative buying of these products is quieting markets for cotton oil, while the loss of demand for the compound lard, in conjunction with the advancing season to freer supplies of fats, have brought the price of oleo stearine down to 11½c. per lb., or fully 3c. under the late trading basis. Then, again, foreign markets are buying as sparingly as possible prime grades of any raw material, and are filling in where possible with low grades.

In New York there has been more done in steam lard with refiners and exporters, because of its lower prices and better supplies than in November. The Continent shippers have been somewhat freer buyers of refined lard. The compound lard trading has fallen off on the uncertain look of the general markets and the desire to await developments. The city cutters, on lower cost hogs and dull demands for the products, have come down substantially in prices of bellies. But hams and shoulders are at steady prices.

Sales in New York for week to present writing: 325 barrels mess pork at \$18@ \$18.50; 150 barrels city family, do., at \$18.50; 400 barrels short clear, do., at \$20.75@\$22; 2,250 tierces Western steam lard, chiefly to refiners, to arrive, on private terms (quotation about \$11.15); 425 tierces city steam lard at \$10.20@\$10.50 (compound lard, \$7.62½@ \$7.75); 2,800 loose pickled shoulders at 8½@ 8¾c.; 3,200 loose pickled hams at 12@12½c.; 4,500 pounds loose pickled bellies, 14 pounds average, at 10c.; 13,000 pounds, do., 12 pounds average, at 10¼c.; 6,000 pounds do., 10 pounds average, at 10½c.; 3,500 green bellies at 9½@10c.

Stock in New York of lard: 4,246 tierces prime Western, 120 tierces off-grade, 202

tierces stearine; total, 4,634 tierces, against 4,965 tierces November 15.

Exports for the week from Atlantic ports, 2,410 barrels pork, 13,767,641 pounds lard, 14,139,692 pounds meats; corresponding week last year, 3,363 barrels pork, 15,041,741 pounds lard, 14,276,700 pounds meats.

BEEF.—There is less of an export inquiry and only small yet steady sales. Otherwise supplies of desirable grades do not enlarge, and prices are very regular. City extra India mess, tierces, \$26.25, at which some lots were offered; barreled extra mess at \$10.50@\$13; family, \$18@\$18.50; packet, \$15@\$15.50.

TUBERCULOSIS AGAIN

(Specially translated from the International Fleisher Zeitung for the National Provisioner.)

There seems to be no end to this most vital and important controversy in scientific circles watched keenly by legislative bodies and laity alike. The international congress having this matter in hand met in Berlin last month discussing the pro and con as viewed from their individual standpoints. Prof. Robert Koch the originator of the non-transmissibility theory being present it was naturally a very interesting meeting. Cases of primary intestinal tuberculosis he ventured to say were comparatively scarce, transmission of tuberculosis of the skin aided by insignificant sores, however, being of quite a usual occurrence. The people he continued being intimidated by newspaper reports and false alarms never have yet considered this point from a broader standpoint, else they would have discovered and learned to shun other products by a similar nature and of the same origin as well. Why do we not hear that butter also should be avoided for the very same reason? The proof apparent, his opponents claim, to be 6 cases in a boarding school for girls, six out of thirteen girls being infected after drinking milk from tuberculous cows. A close and stringent investigation proved the cows to be diseased but brought to light also that none of the girls partook of any of the milk, but that such milk being delivered to the institution had been used by the servants exclusively and no case of infection among the latter were either observed or reported. Not a single case of infection from tuberculous milk directly has been proven up to the present and it would be of vastly more benefit to everybody concerned to look for and eradicate the real cause of this much and rightly dreaded disease instead of attacking scientific theories that have shown its truths and not a single failure. Do not waste time and energy on unfounded accusations and trivial arguments but concentrate all efforts to remove the direct cause of infection. Those living human consumptives who, while mingling with the healthy in their daily routine of business and pleasure, are the real if not only cause for the spread of this scourge.

SIBERIA A FACTOR IN THE MEAT TRADE

The present condition of the meat trade, anent the higher prices for the American article, has aroused the Russian speculative genius with evidently good results. Trial shipments have been made to England of veal from Tomsk and of pork from Tobolsk with such satisfactory success that the organization of a great company to export on a large scale is contemplated.

HIDES AND SKINS

Weekly Review

CHICAGO.

PACKER HIDES.—The general tone of the market is less strong than it was at the time of our last report. While prices are on general principles well sustained, holders are not indisposed to concessions on certain classes of hides, which fact can be largely ascribed to inferior offerings. The cattle receipts of the early part of the week were unusually large.

NO. 1 NATIVE STEERS, free of brands, 60 lbs. and up, are in small supply, though the demand is of fair volume. Prices range from 14 to 14½c.

BUTT-BRANDED STEERS, 60 lbs. and up, are also in short demand, excepting for old offerings. Price of regular selection is 12½c.

COLORADO STEERS, 60 lbs. and up, have moved to the number of about 6,000 late hides at 11½@12c. There are a fair number on hand.

TEXAS STEERS are rather an indifferent factor. A few cars of heavies have moved at 15c., which is the present quotation for No. 1 stock.

HEAVY COWS have sold in different sections at a variety of prices. They range in price from 11½@12½c.

BRANDED COWS are plentiful, and have sold at 9¾c. Despite the generous supply, holders are not favorably disposed toward concession.

NATIVE BULLS have sold in a small way at 11c.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The market has eased off, owing to indifferent demand, which is owing, at least in part, to an anticipated slump in prices.

NO. 1 BUFFS, 40 to 60 lbs., are sold ahead at 9c. Seconds are readily salable at 8½c. There is but little interest being shown by the Eastern contingent.

NO. 1 EXTREMES, 25 to 40 lbs., are in fair request at 9½c., with twos at 8½c. Dealers are well sold ahead.

BRANDED STEERS AND COWS have moved at 9c. flat. They are only moderately active.

NO. 1 HEAVY COWS, free of brands and grubs, 55 lbs. and up, are well sold up at 9¾c., with a number of contracts still unsatisfied. A special selection would bring a fractionally better price.

BULLS are a comparatively strong factor at 9@9½c. flat.

NO. 1 CALFSKINS are held at 12c. for a good country selection. High foreign values are exerting a favorable influence.

DEACONS continue strong at 85@85c.

NO. 1 KIPS are very well cleaned up at 10½@10¾c., and it would be impossible to at present satisfy orders of appreciable volume.

NO. 1 HORSEHIDES continue in good request at \$3.25 for a good selection.

SHEEPSKINS.—Both packers and country markets keep well sold up.

BOSTON.

The local hide situation continues dull and featureless, and it is difficult if not practically impossible to move buffs above the even money. Tanners are in possession of some supplies, and are disposed to hold off as long as possible under existing circumstances. New Englands, which are in small supply, have sold at 9½c., and are readily salable at this price.

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks are accumulating. This, combined with a half-dozen other adverse conditions, does not augur favorably for the maintenance of the present schedule, which we append:

CITY STEERS, 11@11½c.

CITY COWS, 9@9½c.

COUNTRY STEERS, 10½@11c.

COUNTRY COWS, 8½@9c.

BULLS, 8½@9c.

NEW YORK.

The local green hide market has been tame, having been characterized by no transactions of note. We quote:

CITY STEERS, 60 lbs. and up, 14@14½c.

CITY BUTTS, 60 lbs. and up, 12@12½c.

CITY SIDES, 60 lbs. and up, 12½@12½c.

CITY COWS, 60 lbs. and up, 10@10½c.

CITY BULLS, 60 lbs. and up, 10½@10½c.

HORSE HIDES, 60 lbs. and up, \$2@3.25.

SUMMARY.

Traffic in Chicago packer circles has been rather quiet during the past week. Despite this, however, values have been well sustained. The county contemporary has also been quiet, but has not maintained its front as well as has the packer market, which can no doubt be ascribed to the anticipated slump in country prices, which has caused buyers to withhold any support which might otherwise have been given. The Boston market is quiet, and buyers, who are mostly sufficiently supplied to meet present necessities, show very little interest in the situation. New York and Philadelphia are both characterized by the same general depression marking the other centers.

ARGENTINE MEAT FOR ENGLAND.

Consul Marshal Halstead reports from Birmingham as follows:

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"The increased cost of meat in this country, owing to the shortage in the supply from foreign countries, is attracting a good deal of anxious attention. Drought has lessened the Australian meat receipts, and there is agitation for the removal of the prohibition on Argentine live stock. The secretary of the Board of Agriculture several years ago prohibited the importation of cattle from Argentina, owing to the prevalence of mouth disease among live stock there. On October 23 he received deputations from various associations and representatives of the foreign live cattle market at Deptford, who urged that the restrictions on the importation of Argentine cattle be removed."

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TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

Weekly Review

TALLOW.—The market has sagged further, but is now about steady. In New York, the city, hds. has been sold at 6c. for 50 hds. to the local trade, and for 100 hds. to be shipped to England on private terms and it can be had further at 6c., while city, in tierces, is offered at 6½c. A considerable quantity of city made, in hds., has accumulated, perhaps in the neighborhood of 1,800 hds. It, however, is not pressed for sale, but rather carried along in hopes that bids will be made for important quantities of it. The beef fat markets have flattened, latterly from causes alluded to several weeks since as probable factors to ultimately pushing the market downward. When it became clear that the soap makers would largely rely upon palm oil, cocoanut oil and cotton oil, for the make of their manufactured goods, it was a fair deduction that tallow would have to miss the influence, in part, of its moderate productions, and at length meet a trading basis sufficiently favorable to buyers to draw demand away from the various alluded to oils. There was no question but that tallow would stand somewhat higher than the palm oil buying basis, as, of course, it has a distinct advantage in use with the palm oil; but that it would come closer to it than latterly seemed to be a foregone conclusion. Moreover, holders of tallow have not the merger of the packing interests in sight, as they supposed they had until latterly, and it is the belief of some traders that additional slackness over values of tallow came about from that manifestation. The explanation would have been that if the beef merger was to take place in the near future that holdings of tallow could be protected. The at present uncertainty over the merger tends to make holders of tallow look around and test the merits of the position on demands and supplies; hence has developed the recent rather weak line of prices for the beef fats. The lack of confidence over the tallow was associated, as well, with oleo stearine, which product sold as low as 11½c. per pound this week, and this is about 3c. per lb. lower than the outside rates which prevailed for it only a little while since. The late generally unsatisfactory position for beef fats was enhanced by the advancing season to freer supplies of all fats.

The foreign markets at the present writing are willing to pay in a general way 5½c. for city, hds., and occasionally as noted meets 6c.; but if our markets should yield further of which, however, there is no present indication, it is doubtful if they would stand at their present trading basis and notwithstanding it is well known that Europe is short of tallow supplies and that it is likely for some time to have less than its ordinary importations from Australia and South America.

There is not only less demand for tallow in this country from our soap makers, but the fluctuating lard market and uncertainty concerning it is quieting the business in compound lard, and there is missed a portion of

the demand from the compound makers for the edible grades of tallow. The indifference of the compound makers, concerning buying, is as pointed to oleo stearine as to tallow. Indeed there is shown a feeling on the part of the compound makers that they do not care to take any further risk over fat supplies after a season of high prices, in which they have been squeezed through the moderate productions to prices at the pleasure of the packers, while at the same time they have been compelled to sell their manufactured goods upon a narrow basis of profit.

Edible grades in New York are quoted at about 7½@7¾; their supplies are of that small order that prices are in a good degree nominal.

Country made is arriving moderately and is well sold up at the easier prices of the week. Sales of 150,000 pounds, in lots at 6 to 6½c., as to quality.

The western markets are also dull at the recent decline in their prices, but they had been fairly well sold up by the recent concessions. Chicago quotes prime packers at 6¾; edible at 7¾@7½; No. 1 packers at 6¾; No. 2, do., at 5½; city renderers at 6¾; prime country at 6¾@6½; No. 2, do., at 5@5½.

The London sale on Wednesday showed fully 1,700 casks offered and nothing of importance sold; therefore, prices were called nominally unchanged; but with that exhibition it would seem as if the advantage was rather with buyers; the public cable from Liverpool quotes 6d. decline.

OLEO STEARINE. — Notwithstanding that the decline in prices has been considerable latterly and from the highest point about three cents per pound, yet there is much offishness on the part of the buyers as at any time in the late declining tendency. There is no question but that the compound lard trading has fallen off in a very material way, and that the makers of it are enabled by the circumstances to be very indifferent over the offerings of the stearine. Besides there is the feeling among the buyers of the stearine that the pressers of it will not, from this alone be able to assume the arbitrariness over the asking price of the stearine, which they had indulged in, and because of the advancing season to freer supplies of all fats in connection with the feature of diminished demands. There is a fair accumulation making of the stearine, as the pressers are nearly over making the deliveries on contracts, and December ought to show an increased supply of the stearine. There were 60,000 pounds Philadelphia made sold in New York at 12c. At Chicago sales of 100,000 lbs. at 12c. and it is understood some 200,000 to 300,000 pounds at the west at a secret price. There is some pressure to resell foreign by the compound makers. Also sale in New York of 100,000 pounds at 11½c., closing at 11½c.

LATER.—There was a sale of 50,000 lbs. out of town made at 11½c. in New York.

LARD STEARINE.—There are only occasional lots of western arriving; they could hardly be sold over 11½c. The city made is not offered under 11¾c. But there is little wanted, as the refined lard business is not particularly active and the refiners themselves turn out nearly all of the stearine they need.

OLEO OIL.—The Dutch markets are very careful buyers, as they feel like waiting developments of fat markets in this country. Our home consumption of the oil is of fair volume at steady prices. Small sales in Rotterdam at 68 florins. New York prices are: Choice, 12@12½c. per pound; No. 2, 9½@10c.; No. 3, 8½c., and qualities inferior at 7½c.

COTTON SEED STEARINE.—There are all sorts of qualities, therefore a wide range of prices. The best is held to 7c. per pound, and the range of prices is from 6 to 7c. per pounds, with some undergrades offered under 6c.

GREASE.—Can be had at about ½c. under the previous week's prices. But it is hard to find buyers and market values are somewhat uncertain. There is a little export movement in the low grades; but home sources, those of pressers and soap makers, show little buying interest. Nominal prices are: "A" white quotes at 7¼; "B" white at 6½; bone at 5¾@5%; house at 5%@5%; yellow at 5¼@5%.

GREASE STEARINE.—There is so little doing that, while the market is considered more in buyers favor, there are somewhat uncertain values. Nominal prices are: Yellow quoted at 5%@5%, and white at 6%@6%.

PALM OIL.—Is beginning to have less attention of soap makers, who are fairly well supplied with it, and the market seems to be partaking of the greater cautiousness among buyers shown over other soap making materials. Red quoted at 5½@5%; Lagos at 6, on the spot, and 5¾ to arrive.

COCOANUT OIL.—Holds to a fairly steady line of prices, and is wanted moderately. Ceylon quoted at 6¾, on the spot and 6½ for January arrival. Cochin at 8@8½ on the spot, and 7½@7¾ for December and January arrival.

PEANUT OIL.—The domestic is held at 5¾c per pound and is taken up in small lots.

LARD OIL.—Despite the lower prices of lard as against those in November, yet the oil is of higher value than then, because of the scarcity of it. Indeed the oil supplies are so small that on an urgent demand prices are of rather an arbitrary character. Prime quoted at about 88c.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—Market prices are carried along without a change, with a fair demand for small lots from consumers. Chicago market quotes 61 for extra and 50 for No. 1; these grades in New York, 63 and 52 respectively. Our city pressers quote 20 cold test at 94; 30 cold test at 82@84; 40 cold test at 68; 45 cold test at 65 and prime at 58.

CORN OIL.—Foreign markets have been getting supplies for some time under, materially so, quoted prices here, and the current market is somewhat nominal, ranging from 4¾ per car lots to 5¼ for jobbing quantities.

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TALLOW SOAP MATERIALS GREASE

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COTTONSEED OIL

Weekly Review

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is an official organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the official organ of the Oil Mills' Superintendents' Associations of the United States

Quotations by the gallon, in barrels, in New York, except for crude in bulk, tank, cars, which are the prices at the mills.

Quieter Conditions—Slightly Unsettled Prices
Rather More in Favor of Buyers at the Mills, but Firm Holding at the Seaboard.

After the close of November it was expected that trade conditions would become quieter, and that there would be a reaction from the excitement which prevailed in November. This week's developments portend dullness, and much the order of affairs that had been looked for with essentially all buyers holding off, yet at the same time no pressure to sell at the seaboard. Even though supplies reaching seaboard markets are as yet moderate, and the fact that the mills are considerably sold ahead for December, yet it is reasoned that if the present apathy continues over buying further that slight effect at least will be observed on prices, although the moderate accumulations that could be made in December would prevent material declines.

The November delivery was a peculiar month, in that it missed normal conditions; there was the difficulty in moving supplies forward by freight blockaded railroads. Then again there had been big expectations for productions for that month, and which had tempted many traders to sell the delivery "short." There was the demand to cover these "short" contracts, united to filling some large contracts with the Western compound and soapmakers, and some little export trading, which then sent prices to a high point, which it was improbable of being maintained when the current month, December, was reached, however fairly steady the sentiment at present over prices.

The situation of the market just now is that the Western buyers are out of it; the exporters are either withdrawing or calling for small lots, and the "short" interest is well protected. Indeed, the Western "shorts" especially are now carrying more of the crude oil than they will need against their contracts of refined, and there would appear to be no reason for any near especially urgent

demand to the mills from these Western sources. It, however, would take perhaps three or four weeks for the mills to make a very material holding of crude oil, as most of them will be kept busy in filling their December contracts, and which were made largely with the Western people. It would not appear then that prices could settle much in December, despite the present dull trading and prospects of conservative buying from all sources through the month. Therefore, that not much change is looked for at once over market prices, however slightly easier they may be at some of the mills points, where small lots are being a little more urgently offered.

There are traders with the opinion that even this month, before its close, may show some spurt conditions, if the difficulty with railroad facilities in moving the oil keeps up, and in the fear that not enough oil can be had at marketable points to meet the contract deliveries. Therefore, that if buyers get much of an advantage in the prices of the oil that it will not be had until January is reached, and perhaps not before the middle of that month.

It is, however, a question with many traders as to whether the probable dullness in trading in the oil in the next few days may not influence weakness concerning prices at some of the mills even against the point of possible difficult transportation of the oil, and on the theory that usually protracted inaction of buyers means dissatisfaction of some holders and in prompting efforts on their part to market supplies.

Even now there are some of the smaller mills willing to sell crude in tanks at 29c., to relieve their tank capacity, if the oil can have prompt shipment, and where 30c. had been asked; and rather generally the mills have come down 1/2c. in their asking prices for the crude on the small lots they have to sell through the week, and are willing to sell at 29 1/2c. Most of the buyers of the crude are, if not holding off, reducing bids to 28@28 1/2c., as they had loaded up in the excitement of the previous month, and would want something of a more stimulating character than at present seems probable, for this month, to negotiate further for the crude. Therefore, the business with the mills this week in the crude has been more in occasional small lots.

And the seaboard markets are all rather firm, with prime yellow, in New York, on the spot, sold at this writing at 36c., and December delivery is at 36c. bid and 36 1/2c.

asked. The later months than December were hardly talked of, and they were quoted nominally at the December delivery, except a sale of May, also at 36c.

The conditions of business which influence cotton oil trading and prices are just now as follows, that all foreign markets are having fair supplies of the oil arriving out to them, largely from their buying in November, and that they are now inclined to hold off the market, except for some moderate quantities. The bids from Europe have been reduced within three or four days 1/2@1/4c., and the oil is asked for more after the December delivery, showing that they have got about all they want of it for this month. Moreover, it begins to be apparent that Europe will have as much peanut oil as it had last year; at least, offerings of peanuts from Africa and India are at low prices for February delivery, which month is, of course, as early as a supply could be had of the peanut oil. The extent of the peanut crop is not as clear as concerns India as that of the African supply, although some idea is being had of it, and definite information will come along by the close of this month, when the movement to the coast of the peanuts becomes general. As to the home features of cotton oil, it is without question that the compound lard trading is materially less than it was a few weeks since, and at which earlier time the compound makers in their big expectations of continued activity in the compounds, bought the cottonseed oil freely for deliveries up to January. By this falling off in the trading in the compounds there will be left just so much of the cotton oil in the hands of the compound makers from the deliveries to be made to them this month. The compound lard business feels the indifference of buyers on the pure lard situation, and until buyers are convinced that the lard market has a settled course, one way or the other, it is hardly likely that they will care to stock up as freely with the compounds as they did a little while since. The slackened interest in buying the compounds is marked in the effects upon the prices of oleo stearine. It is only a few weeks since that the stearine sold at 15c. per pound, but sales of it have taken place this week as low as 11 1/2c. per pound, and the compound makers do not think they have a bargain in it at the inside price. And the edible grades of tallow are also weaker in price. The point is that with a production of oleo stearine but little larger than that in the high-priced period of the year, that it now accumulates in volume sufficient to shake up the pressers' views over its prices, and that there is as well an effort to resell the stearine by compound makers; therefore, that the compound makers are indifferent over taking the

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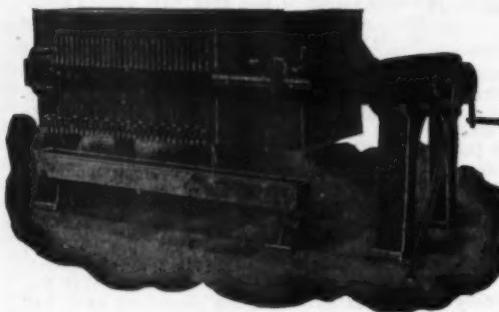
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stearine, and if indifferent over one combination of the compound lard, that they are likely to be as markedly so over the other product in its make, or the cotton oil.

Moreover, the tallow prices generally have further weakened this week with accumulating supplies on diminished wants of the soapmakers, as well as of the compound makers. Of course, cotton oil is at relatively cheap value as against that of tallow; but bearish sentiments over one product usually extends to the other. It is considered, as well, that as a year draws to a close manufacturers do not care to carry supplies of raw material much in excess of actual needs, in the closing up of a year's business, and that conservative buying is likely to be indulged in all around of raw materials for the make of compounds and soaps until the turn of the year.

It is conceded that the pure lard market, with which cotton oil and all other fats sympathize, can be worked at the pleasure of speculators, and that perhaps December “shorts” of lard may be squeezed as were the October and November “shorts.” Nevertheless, this speculative squeezing of lard, which has upset all market conditions through the fall months, it is thought by traders, cannot be as marked after the close of this month; and that with January that the hog products traders are likely to be inclined to discount the effect of the larger fat supplies, which should be had in the spring months, if not even in January.

Therefore, it rather looks as if buyers of fats generally were feeling that it was only a matter of a few weeks before market conditions are better determined by supplies and demand, and less so than for some time by speculation, and that they would be inclined to purchase, meanwhile, close to actual needs. In other words, there are no fat markets that are likely to be especially brisk through this month, December, pending the developments with the new year and the expected increasing supplies of all fats with the turn of the year.

The seed supplies of the South in the hands of the mills are liberal. Indeed it is believed that fully 80 per cent. of the seed needed by the mills for the season has

been obtained, and that there is nothing to interfere with a large oil production, which we believe will be materially in excess of that of the previous year. And the satisfactory feature is that no matter how low the oil may go as the season advances, that the seed has been had at prices to insure good profits to essentially all of the mills. There is no question but that up to this time the mills have had a most satisfactory year, that their profits have materially exceeded those of ordinary years. Therefore, that they are better situated than usual to resist efforts to crowd down prices on oil as the near future may show dull conditions of trading. Seed has been obtained this week at \$13@15 per ton.

The English markets for cotton oil have not varied for the week. Hull quotes at 22s. 3d. There was some English demand noticeable upon our markets in the previous week, but it has disappeared this week.

There has been so little done at our seaboard markets this week that a decided general tone of prices does not prevail on trading, but the occasional sales show firm prices in the months traded in. There have been in New York about 600 bbls. prime yellow sold in lots at 36c., 1,000 bbls. do. at 36c and 500 bbls. do., December delivery, at 35½c., now at 36c. bid and 36½c. asked; also 750 bbls. do. at 36c.; 500 bbls do., January delivery, at 35½c., now at 36c. bid and 36½c. asked; 1,000 bbls. winter yellow, January to March deliveries, at 40c.; 600 bbls. white and winter yellow, in lots, on the spot, at 40c. There have been about 2,000 bbls. white and butter oil, sold out of consigned lots to Europe at 39@40c.

At the mills crude, in tanks, sold at 29c., 29½@30c., for 45 tanks, in lots, with the later sales at 29@29½c. for one or two tanks at a time, and few of the larger buyers are willing to pay over 28@28½c., with most of them to receive about all they need for their near future wants on contracts made through November with the mills, and by which, as has been remarked, most of the larger mills are sold ahead for December delivery.

The new mills are steadily starting up after a long delay in getting machinery and most

of them will be at work in a couple of weeks, although there are mills here and there unable to get into working order on account of the impossibility of getting machinery at a suitable time for this season's productions. Where these new mills had sold oil ahead they are well covered up, and their productions will essentially from this along come upon the market. The point is that, however much oil has been sold ahead by the larger mills that the miscellaneous smaller productions must steadily give fair offerings, and that more important demand than at present indicated will soon be necessary to take them up.

There is a larger consumption of cotton oil South this year than in last season, where the make of compound lard has enlarged. Moreover, more of the oil is being shipped to Mexican points from Texas, and on the whole up to this time, this year, the consumption of the cotton oil has been of larger and more general order than at any other time in the history of its trading.

New Orleans is weaker than New York. It offers to sell prime yellow at 35½c., and good off yellow at 34c. and has sold 500 bbls. good off yellow at 34c.

LATER.—The mills are offering small lots of crude, in tanks, at rather easy prices, and 7 tanks in Georgia sold at 29c., and 6 tanks in the Carolinas at 29c. Texas has 29c. bid, and wants up to 30c. for its crude, in tanks. New York is the steadiest market in the country; yet it is lifeless, and is held more on account of the moderate supplies here. Indeed, all seaboard markets are slow on account of indifference of foreign markets, and New Orleans is especially upon a nominal basis. New York quotes prime yellow at 36c. for essentially all deliveries.

COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspergen & Co.)

Prices have not changed during the past week, but the position is somewhat different. Buyers have generally withdrawn or reduced their bids, and while crude oil is beginning to come on the market again, still offers are not large enough to press down prices

ANTINONNNIN

Hygienic Protective,
Deodorizer, Disinfectant,
Parasiticide.

Prevents the growth and propagation of fungi, mildew, dry-rot, etc., and all destructive and deleterious fungi in buildings and human habitations.

Cellars and walls of Packing and Slaughterhouses, etc., are washed with watery solutions 1:100, by which means fungi are destroyed and the formation of mold is effectually prevented.

It keeps walls and vaults free from dampness, removes unwholesome odors from gutters, stables, closets, prevents wood-work from rotting or becoming moldy.

Antinonnnin is POSITIVELY DEVOID OF ALL ODOR; it is NOT VOLATILE, like most anti-parasitic remedies; it is SOLUBLE IN WATER, and READILY PENETRATES wood.

It is generally employed in the form of a solution of one pound Antinonnnin to from five to fifteen gallons of water or whitewash.

FOR LITERATURE and SAMPLES APPLY TO

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SELLING AGENTS FOR THE U. S.
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40 STONE ST. NEW YORK

or force sales. Shorts seem to be the main buyers just now. Europe is mostly out of it, and hardly bidding within 1c. per gallon of our prices, their consumers have bought largely at lower prices, and are well supplied for the moment, and satisfied to stay out of it for some time to come. As regards the domestic consumers, they are hardly more anxious to buy than the European ones. The compound lard trade is getting dull, and the demand is slackening off; the drop in price of oleo stearine of 3lc. per lb. shows well enough the condition of affairs in that trade. Soap makers are not buying, as they generally close by the end of December to take their inventory, and do not care to be loaded up with stock at this time of the year. Besides this, the weak tallow market, both here and in London, hardly encourages soap makers to lay in supplies. Generally taking the demand is very poor all around for cotton oil. On the other hand, offerings are not large enough to be felt seriously, and crude oil mills are pretty well sold up for some time to come, and as seed receipts are not as large as earlier in the season, they prefer to sell only when the oil is made. Most refiners have sold all the oil they can turn out during December. As long as these conditions prevail the chances are that the market will remain steady to strong, but later on the usual dullness during the holidays may affect prices, and cause an easier feeling. We quote to-day as follows: Prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, prompt, 36½c. sales; do., December, 36c. sales; do., January, 36c. sales; May, 36c. bid, 36½c. asked; prime summer white cottonseed oil, 39½c.; prime winter yellow cottonseed oil, 39½c.; Hull quotation of cottonseed oil, 22s. 1½d.; prime crude cottonseed oil in tanks in the Southeast, 29c.; do., Mississippi Valley, 29c.; do., Texas, 29c. bid, 30c. asked; New Orleans market for prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, 35½c. do. off summer yellow cottonseed oil, 34c.

B. E. LUDWIG & CO.,
Brokers in
COTTONSEED OIL, CAKE, MEAL, ETC.
OKLAHOMA CITY, O. T.
Correspondence invited.

Year.	Metric tons.*	Exports	
		Total exports.	to Gt. Britain.
1892....	10,725	2,082	2,526
1894....	12,368	2,497	2,326
1896....	16,233	3,603	2,684
1898....	19,712	4,007	4,231
1900....	23,781	5,076	5,152
1901....	25,030	5,800	5,128

*1 metric ton = 2,204.6 pounds.

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Boreas, Prime Winter Yellow
Venus, Prime Summer White

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COAL-TAR-COLOR INDUSTRY OF GERMANY

Under the caption "Aniline Dyestuffs in German Export Commerce," the Frankfurter Zeitung of October 20, 1902, contains the following interesting editorial, says Consul-General Gunther:

From an article published in the third quarterly volume of the statistics of the German Empire, concerning Germany's export trade in some goods of importance for the German color industry in the last decade, we select the statements with reference to the aniline color industry. The group comprises dyestuffs made of benzole, cresole, phenole, phthalic acid, anthracene and naphthaline. The report calls attention to the fact that Germany hesitated to take up this new industry, whose beginning dates from the year 1856, when it already had a firm footing in France and England. The conditions for the manufacture of artificial dyestuffs seemed to be much more favorable abroad than in Germany. In England the necessary materials—as fuel and the products of the acid and alkali industries—were much cheaper than with us (Germany), and raw materials were also lacking here, especially tar and its products, because the gas industry was not so highly developed as in England and France. At present Germany entirely supplies the coal tar for the home color industry. The importation of coal tar colors increased from 1892 to 1900, but decreased in 1901. On the other hand, the exportation of aniline colors has steadily increased in the last decade, as shown by the following table, which also gives the exports to the two most important importing countries—Great Britain and the United States:

The exports have not increased as much in value as in quantity, a result of lower prices for the goods.

The export to the United States has doubled in round numbers; that to Great Britain increased in a much larger measure. China, which in 1892 occupied third place, has since been overtaken by Austria-Hungary, which took in 1901 2,491 tons, while China took 1,856 tons.

Italy imported 1,673 tons and India 1,430 tons. While France is a regular customer for German coal tar colors, the export thither is fluctuating, and the same is true of Russia. The export to Belgium has increased two and a half times. To Switzerland also, which has a coal tar color industry of its own at Basel, large quantities are shipped. It is noteworthy that although France and Great Britain had a coal tar color industry before Germany had one, the export of German colors to these countries is considerably larger than the importation therefrom into Germany.

TEXAS COTTONSEED PRODUCTS MARKET

Texas has had bright clear weather the past few days with a good frost, which it is hoped will develop what may be expected from the unopened cotton.

There has been an active oil market this past week, with fairly good sales at 29½@ 30c. Saturday 30c. is bid.

Meal and cake in good demand at \$21 f. o. b. mill. Linters and hulls unchanged. Seed, none offering.

BORACIC ACID AS SEEN IN GERMANY

When, on October 1, the law prohibiting the use of boracic acid as a food preservative went into effect, it was said to be the outcome of very elaborate experiments made by the imperial health office under the supervision of Dr. Rost, showing its detrimental effects to health when consumed even in such small quantities as are used in preserving meats. It is claimed now, however, that the conditions under which those experiments were made at the time were altogether insufficient to justify such a sweeping assertion, and that further experiments should be made without delay. Since such an authority even as Prof. O. Liebreich, Berlin, has voiced against the opinion of the health officers, the public is justified, and its welfare demands such an action.

ASPEGREN & CO.,

Produce Exchange,

NEW YORK,

Commission Merchants.

EXPORTERS

Cotton Oil, Tallow
and Greases.

LIVE STOCK REVIEWS

CHICAGO

(Special to The National Provisioner from the Bowles
Live Stock Commission Co.)

CATTLE.—This week's cattle market is one that will ever be remembered among shippers and feeders who have been on the market. Monday there were a greater number of cars received at the Union Stock Yards than were ever received at any live stock market in one day. Receipts of cattle estimated 38,000, or about 2,500 more than the previous high record. The market was 40c. to 50c. lower than last week's high time. A great many choice beeves averaging 1,350 to 1,475 sold around \$6. The top quotations at \$7. Very few cattle sold above \$5.50@6, with the great bulk of beef steers at \$4.60@5.60. Trains were late in arriving, and a great many cattle were held over until Tuesday, which, together with 9,000 fresh arrivals on that day, made too many cattle for the demand, and the trade was dull to 10c. lower. To-day (Wednesday), with 14,000 cattle, the market ruled steady at the recent decline. The live stock show is on in full blast, and great crowds are coming to the yards daily.

HOGS.—While receipts of hogs have been liberal this week, the market does not show but little decline from last week's quotations. To-day, with 38,000, the market ruled 5@10c. higher, and bulk of sales were made at \$6.15@6.40, with top hogs at \$6.55. It is our opinion that hogs will not suffer material decline in the near future, but by this we do not mean that prices will not fluctuate, but we do not expect to see a decline of 35c. to 60c. in a week's time, as we experienced some three or four weeks ago.

SHEEP.—Receipts of sheep for the first three days of this week will foot up about 120,000, and salesmen on Monday and Tuesday of this week were as anxious to get their sheep yarded, and in out of the wet, as they were to sell them. Lambs have suffered a decline of 50@75c. per cwt. with the practical top at \$4.50. Sheep are also 25c. lower, and it looks to us as though this decline in prices should check receipts and some improvement in the market is expected next week.

ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to the National Provisioner
from Evans-Snider-Buel Company.)

HOGS.—Receipts for the week moderate, and values at the close were 10c. to 15c. lower than the opening; 6.45 was the week's top. Saturday bulk of sales ranged 6.15 to 6.30 per cwt. lights 5.65 to 6.00; pigs 5.60 to 5.65; roughs 5.50 to 6.00.

SHEEP.—Prices closed a little stronger than last week.

Tuesday, December 2, 1902—

CATTLE—Prices ruled steady to strong.

HOGS—Prices 15 to 20 lower than Saturday.

SHEEP—Prices unchanged.

Receipts of cattle fairly liberal here for the week, the trade was very uneven and unsatisfactory. The demand from all sources for beef cattle was weak and prices show but little change from the close of last week.

SHIPPING AND EXPORT STEERS.

Best native steers, strictly fancy,
1,300@1,700 lbs.....\$6.50@7.00
Choice export steers, 1,300 @ 1,600
lbs.....5.25@6.00

Good shipping and export steers, 1,300@1,600 lbs.....	5.00@5.75
Fair to medium shipping steers, 1,300@1,450 lbs.....	4.75@5.25

DRESSED BEEF AND BUTCHER STEERS.

Steers, 1,200@1,290 lbs., rough to best.....	\$4.00@5.50
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Steers, 1,000@1,190 lbs.....	3.75@5.50
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Steers, less than 1,000 lbs.....	3.25@5.25
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COWS AND HEIFERS.

Fancy corn fed heifers.....	\$4.65@5.25
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Good to choice heifers.....	3.90@4.50
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Good fat grass heifers.....	3.40@3.90
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Fair to good grass heifers.....	2.75@3.25
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Best corn fed heavy cows.....	3.50@4.25
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Good fat medium weight cows.....	2.75@3.25
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Medium fat cows.....	2.50@2.75
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Heavy weight canners.....	2.00@2.40
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Fair to medium canners.....	1.50@2.00
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Common and shelly cows.....	1.00@1.50
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BULLS.

Choice corn-fed bulls.....	\$4.00@4.25
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Good fat bulls.....	3.25@3.75
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Sausage bulls.....	2.50@2.75
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Good qualified thin dehorned bulls for feeding.....	2.60@2.85
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VEALS AND HERETICS.

Choice veals, 100@150 lbs.....	\$6.50@7.00
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Heavy fat veals.....	4.00@5.00
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Good heretics.....	3.00@4.00
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This heretics.....	2.00@2.50
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STOCKERS AND FEEDERS.

Good to choice feeders, 1,000@1,150 lbs.....	\$4.25@4.50
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Medium to good feeders, 800@1,000 lbs.....	3.40@3.75
---	-----------

Fair to medium feeders, 700@800 lbs.....	3.00@3.25
---	-----------

Good qualified stockers, 600@750 lbs.....	3.25@3.50
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Fair qualified steers, 600@750 lbs.	2.65@3.00
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Common steers.....	2.25@2.50
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Good to choice stock heifers.....	2.85@3.25
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Medium stock heifers.....	2.50@2.75
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Common stock heifers.....	2.00@2.50
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Dehorned and unbranded stockers and feeders always sell a fraction better than others.

MILK COWS.

Good quality large young cows with good calves.....	\$35.00@50.00
--	---------------

Medium milkers.....	22.50@32.50
---------------------	-------------

Common milkers.....	15.00@20.00
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Strictly fancy milkers sell above \$45.00.
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Receipts in the Texas division were moderate, prices on both cows and steers ruled 10 lower than last week.

ST. JOSEPH

(Special to The National Provisioner.)

There was a vigorous demand for beef steers last week, both on account of local buyers and export orders, which, coupled with the wants ahead of the supply on each day, enabled sellers to push up prices 25c. to 35c. without any difficulty whatever. Choice finished beeves were missing, and good, fat grades were not plentiful, while one-half to two-thirds fat offerings were in the majority. The cow and heifer market was active, with the demand good, and prices advanced 15c. to 25c. While arrivals of stockers and feeders were fairly liberal, and it being Thanksgiving week, yet the movement was quite free to the country, and regular dealers paid

15c. to 25c. higher values at the finish of the week.

The course of the hog market continued in the same old channel last week, buyers pounding the market under liberal runs and wanting the hogs at the lower range of prices, but were somewhat indifferent when light receipts were had and sellers forced them to pay higher prices. The quality of the offerings generally averaged good with the average weight the heaviest for months, as pigs and lights were in remarkable light quota. Prices to-day ranged from \$6.02 1/2@6.20, with the bulk selling at \$6.05@6.12 1/2.

Arrivals in the sheep department last week were fairly good, with Utah and Colorado range offerings in good proportion, and fed native and Westerns in comparatively moderate quota. The quality of both fed and range stock showed much improvement, with offerings for the past several weeks. The demand was vigorous from all the buyers, and the general market ruled 25c. higher on both sheep and lambs. Best native lambs sold at \$5.40, wethers at \$4.25 and ewes at \$3.75.

KANSAS CITY

(Special to The National Provisioner.)

CATTLE.—Receipts this week were 54,000; last week, 49,400; same week last year, 35,000. Irregular supplies of corn cattle caused wide fluctuations in prices; values have overcome a loss of 25c. suffered Monday and put on a further gain of 20c.; top steers for week, 6c.; good cows advanced as much as steers; range cows slightly higher, as demand has fallen off; stocker and feeder receipts much lighter; prices 20c. higher for good kinds; poorer grades selling firm; quarantines in fair supply and prices 15c. higher; veal calves scarce and strong.

HOGS.—Receipts this week were 46,800; last week, 33,900; same week last year, 110,700. Quality has been good and far ahead of average for first of December. A strong feeling has prevailed with a keen edge to the demand, and prices are 10c. higher for week; top \$6.30; bulk of sales within 15c. of top; top price about same as year ago, but bulk of sales is 25c. higher than last year, and are higher than in any December since 1882.

SHEEP.—Receipts this week were 28,300; last week, 28,700; same week last year, 14,700. Proportion of lambs received shows material increase, and have declined 15c. for week, as have also grass sheep; native wethers and ewes have been in request at steady to firm prices; feeding lambs and sheep show slight decline, being in ample supply; best lambs, 85; fed yearlings, \$4.20; grass yearlings, \$3.75; grass wethers, \$3.50; native ewes, \$3.65.

HIDES steady. Green salted, 8c.; side brand, 7 1/2c.; dry flint butcher, 14 1/2c.; raccoon, 75c.; badger, 20@40c.

Packers' purchasers for the week were:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour	12,767	5,530	6,934
Fowler	676	5,046	554
Schwarzchild	3,905	5,118	4,252
Swift	9,336	10,300	3,752
Cudahy	7,189	9,332	3,248
Ruddy	739	47	694

LIVERPOOL STOCKS

	Dec. 1.	Nov. 1.
Bacon, boxes.....	7,700	5,200
Hams, boxes.....	3,800	4,000
Shoulders	1,600	1,500
Cheese	70,600	62,200
Butter, cuts.....	12,300	10,300
Lard, tierces.....	500	2,200
Do., other kinds, tons.....	80	180

SPRINGFIELD PROVISION CO.

BRIGHTWOOD
MASS., U. S. A.

PORK PACKERS, LARD REFINERS, and
Manufacturers of the Celebrated BRIGHTWOOD BRANDS of Sausages, Frankforts, Bolognas, Polish Bolognas,
Pressed Ham, Minced Ham and Bacon.

MEAT AND ANIMAL INDUSTRY

The operations of the Bureau of Animal Industry's inspection service for export meat, animals whose live or dead meat goes into the inter-state and foreign trade, show the immense amount of work done.

The act of Congress of August 30, 1890, provided for the inspection by the Bureau of Animal Industry of meats for exportation, and this was supplemented on March 3, 1891, by an act providing "for the inspection of live cattle, hogs and the carcasses and products thereof which are the subjects of interstate commerce, and for other purposes."

The total number of ante-mortem inspections was 59,158,648, being an increase over the previous year of 2,789,338. The cost of these inspections was 1.08c. each. The number of post-mortem inspections was 38,903,625. The carcasses condemned numbered 61,980, besides 17,445 parts of carcasses.

The meat inspection tag or brand was placed upon 19,694,665 quarters, 250,141 pieces, and 3,820 sacks of beef, 7,419,287 carcasses of sheep, 554,016 carcasses of calves, 1,253,083 carcasses of hog, and 793,471 sacks of pork.

The meat inspection stamp was affixed to packages of meat products that had received the ordinary inspection as follows: 7,166,490 of beef, 39,229 of mutton, 8 of veal, 15,835,520 of pork, and 638 of horseflesh; a total of 23,041,885.

The number of cars sealed containing inspected meat products for shipment to official abattoirs and other places was 64,730.

The number of certificates of ordinary inspection issued for meat products for export, exclusive of horseflesh, was 32,744. Of beef there were 1,571,305 quarters, 19,728 pieces, 3,845 bags and 1,582,549 packages, with a weight of 416,990,762 lbs.; of mutton there were 85 carcasses and 26,942 packages, weighing 1,145,248 lbs.; of pork there were 94,962 carcasses and 658,139 packages, weighing 188,360,011 lbs. These figures show a decrease from the previous year of 35,839,611 lbs. of beef and 42,784,927 lbs. of pork. There were 11 certificates issued for horseflesh, the export consisting of 638 packages, weighing 170,968 lbs.

The quantity of pork examined microscopically, which was exported amounted to 33,681,229 lbs. This was a decrease of a little more than 2,000,000 lbs. from the previous year, owing to a decreased demand for pork from those countries demanding inspection. The cost of this work per pound was 0.368c.

The value of the exports of animals and animal products for the year ended June 30, 1902, amounted to the large sum of \$244,733,062. Of this amount, \$44,871,684 was the value of the animals, \$192,756,608 of the meat and meat products, and \$7,104,770 of the dairy products. The total value of the exports of animal products was about \$3,000,000 greater than the like exports of the previous year, but there was a decrease of nearly \$8,000,000 in the value of cattle exported. This was due to the sharp demand for beef cattle in this country.

Of the 392,884 cattle exported, 295,346 were inspected, tagged and certified as to health. The others shipped were from ports where inspection is not provided, and is made to countries where a Government certificate of inspection is not required. Of sheep, 401,132 were inspected and 212,178 were certified for export; of horses, 19,990 were inspected and

10,975 certified for export. The value of the cattle exported was \$29,902,212; of horses, \$10,048,046; of mules, \$2,692,298; of sheep, \$1,940,060.

The inspection of vessels for carrying live stock has been conducted with a view to the best possible service and the most humane treatment of the animals. The percentage of loss in ocean transit of cattle is now reduced to 0.13 for cattle, 0.89 for sheep and 0.65 for horses.

GOES TO SOUTH AMERICA.

Joseph Lanier, who has been with Libby, McNeill & Libby, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, for more than twenty-five years in various capacities, latterly for a number of years superintendent of the immense canning department (probably the largest in the world), leaves shortly to take complete charge of a very large canning establishment in South America. Mr. Lanier is a man who thoroughly understands his business, and during his term with Libby, McNeill & Libby added many popular articles to their already long list of goods and was constantly improving the quality, thus largely enhancing sales and incidentally increasing profits.

Of course, no small inducements were offered Mr. Lanier to leave Chicago, where he has resided so long and where he has a host of friends in every walk in life, and who, whilst regretting his departure, wish him God speed and every success possible to him. Whilst a splendid residence is at his free disposal, his wife and daughters will remain in Chicago for a time. Mr. Lanier carries with him a handsome token of the esteem in which he is held by the officers and employees of Libby, McNeill & Libby.

NEW PLANT AND STOCK YARDS

Swift & Company have bought valuable property at Rock Island, Ill., and, it is said, will shortly build independent stock yards and a new plant there.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Export of hog products from Atlantic ports for the week ended Nov. 29, 1902, with comparative summary:

PORK, BARRELS.

	Nov. 29, 1902.	Nov. 30, 1901.	To Nov. 29, 1902.
U. Kingdom.....	514	294	2,163
Continent.....	203	1,434	1,147
So. & C. Am.....	204	667	1,911
West Indies.....	1,294	951	3,472
Br. N. Am. Col....	195	8	618
Other countries.....	30	9	82
Totals	2,410	3,363	9,393

BACON AND HAMS, POUNDS.

U. Kingdom.....	13,413,320	11,634,895	43,225,550
Continent.....	405,000	2,530,070	2,725,803
S. & C. Am.....	114,425	59,600	670,875
West Indies.....	194,937	47,450	698,322
Br. N. Am. Col....	.....	.....	650
Other countries.....	12,050	4,773	20,125
Totals	14,139,692	14,276,700	47,341,325

LARD, POUNDS.

U. Kingdom.....	8,691,460	4,507,914	22,637,181
Continent.....	4,000,341	10,038,888	18,657,704
So. & C. Am.....	194,900	163,285	1,256,180
West Indies.....	823,250	236,970	2,619,645
Br. N. Am. Col....	24,500	64	68,640
Other countries.....	24,190	94,820	211,730
Totals	13,767,641	15,041,741	45,451,080

RECAPITULATION OF WEEK'S EXPORTS.

From—	Bacon Pork, Ibs.	and Hams, Ibs.	Lard, Ibs.
New York.....	1,971	6,985,700	8,720,460
Boston.....	.....	2,036,573	291,530
Portland, Me.....	184	4,032,520	2,147,925
Philadelphia.....	148	347,842	900,126
Savannah.....	.....	.....	7,800
Baltimore.....	78	30,068	1,018,174
Newport News.....	.....	.....	213,525
New Orleans.....	29	24,700	306,380
Montreal.....	.....	573,642	50,761
Mobile, Ala.....	.....	108,825	110,950
Totals	2,410	14,139,692	13,767,641

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.

Nov. 1, '02.	Nov. 1, '01.
to	to
Nov. 29.	Nov. 30, 1901.
Pork, Ibs.....	1,878,600
Bacon & Hams, Ibs.....	47,341,325
Lard, Ibs.....	45,451,080
Decrease.	316,600
	12,398,060
	43,210,872

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Following were the exports from New York to Europe for the week ending November 29 of commodities as shown by Lunham & Moore's statement:

Steamers.	Destination.	Oil Cake.	Cheese.	Bacon.	Butter.	Tcs. & Bbls.	Pork.	Tcs. & Pkgs.	Beef.	Lard.
Lucania, Liverpool .....	.....	1183	1344	.....	32	.....	.....	.....	4280	.....
Cevie, Liverpool	1727	2080	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1033	7630
Majestic, Liverpool	500	1944	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	3476
Georgian, Liverpool .....	.....	300	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	1100	9000
St. Paul, Southampton	2702	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1350	.....
Minnehaha, London	2507	48	.....	350	.....	50	.....	.....	8315	.....
Bellaura, Manchester	1018	94	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8535	.....
Llandaff City, Bristol	750	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2390	.....
Consuelo, Hull	1419	1039	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1235	21266	.....
South Point, Leith and Dundee	330	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	320	550	.....
Sardinian, Glasgow .....	.....	422	66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Astoria, Glasgow .....	.....	628	105	.....	.....	.....	105	400	.....	.....
Pretoria, Hamburg .....	.....	35	25	130	25	1840	1840	8950	.....	.....
Amsterdam, Rotterdam	3750	25	.....	.....	25	.....	465	3020	.....	.....
Hekla, Baltic .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	475	1897	.....	.....
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen .....	.....	25	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	3950	.....	.....
Vaderland, Antwerp	3825	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	95	775	.....	.....
British King, Antwerp	11775	101	.....	10	25	227	227	2037	.....	.....
La Gascogne, Havre .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	550	.....	.....
Baltazar, Havre	1000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....
Palatia, Mediterranean .....	.....	.....	.....	25	105	30	30	200	.....	.....
Trave, Mediterranean	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	200	.....	.....
Calabria, Mediterranean .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	302	.....	.....
Anglo-Australian, South Africa .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58	.....	.....
Winchester, South Africa .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	22917	7377	11012	.....	653	395	130	7090	89231	.....
Last week	20588	5579	9903	150	95	720	282	7065	50473	.....
Same time in 1901	26349	5604	11796	2995	359	1261	473	4781	55075	.....

December 6, 1902.

CHICAGO MARKET REVIEW

Western Office of
THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER,
Rialto Building.

STOCKYARDS RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS.

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Wednesday, Nov. 20.	11,845	800	36,057	21,655
Thursday, Nov. 21.				
Friday, Nov. 22.	11,759	827	31,583	17,160
Saturday, Nov. 23.	1,769	60	15,011	4,738
Monday, Dec. 1.	36,553	1,131	44,164	55,183
Tuesday, Dec. 2.	7,816	1,086	44,395	28,967
Wednesday, Dec. 3.	14,000	800	38,000	20,000
Total last week.	54,654	3,411	61,140	104,937
Same week last year.	48,212	2,024	201,157	73,048
Year ago this week.	60,158	3,150	272,406	98,363

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Cars.
Wednesday, Nov. 20.	4,336	171	4,338	9,839	
Thursday, Nov. 21.					
Friday, Nov. 22.	3,774	315	3,447	936	
Saturday, Nov. 23.	376	181	2,956	1,001	
Monday, Dec. 1.	4,394	140	4,647	3,120	
Tuesday, Dec. 2.	4,327	335	6,164	2,930	
Wednesday, Dec. 3.	4,000	100	4,000	6,000	
Total last week.	15,736	673	14,586	24,788	
Same week last year.	12,379	209	22,270	14,664	
Year ago this week.	14,585	648	23,860	16,814	

Receipts for the year thus far, compared with same time last year:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Cars.
1902.....	2,600,162	7,127,229	4,126,164	253,066
1901.....	2,810,624	7,442,710	3,761,210	265,393
Increase ..			364,945	
Decrease ..	11,462	315,481	—	15,327

CATTLE.

Prime beefees, 1,200 to 1,600 lbs.	\$6.85 @ \$7.20
Good to choice beefees.	6.40 @ 6.80
Fair to good export and shipping steers.	5.85 @ 6.30
Medium beef steers.	5.00 @ 5.80
Common to fair, 1,000 to 1,200 lbs.	3.20 @ 4.75
Good to fancy heifers.	4.00 @ 5.25
Good to choice feeders.	3.50 @ 4.80
Poor to fair stockers and feeders.	2.10 @ 3.40
Bulls, plain to fancy.	2.25 @ 4.85
Good to fair cows and heifers.	3.25 @ 4.25
Good cutting and fair beef cows.	2.50 @ 2.90
Common to good canning cows.	1.50 @ 2.40
Veal calves, good to fancy.	5.50 @ 7.00
Veals, coarse and common.	3.00 @ 5.25
Corn-fed Western steers.	4.00 @ 7.00
Texas steers.	4.25 @ 5.20
Texas bulls and grass steers.	2.75 @ 4.00
Western range steers.	4.15 @ 6.00
Western range cows.	2.50 @ 3.00

HOGS.

Good to prime heavy shipping.	\$6.30 @ \$6.50
Good to choice heavy packing.	6.10 @ 6.30
Plain to choice heavy mixed.	6.15 @ 6.35
Selected butcher weights.	6.35 @ 6.50
Assorted light, 150 to 195 lbs.	6.00 @ 6.30
Common to light mixed.	5.95 @ 6.25
Thin to choice, 50 to 125 lbs.	4.90 @ 6.10
Stags and rough lots.	3.50 @ 6.00

HOGS AND CATTLE IN THE CORN BELT.

Our report on the prospect for Hog and Oattle Supplies for the coming Winter Packings, full and accurate, secured from thoroughly reliable sources, sent free on application.

WE BUY AND SELL FOR OUR CUSTOMERS ON THE CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE
Provisions, Grain and Mill Stuffs for Spot or Future Delivery.

Our daily market letters mailed on application, and SPECIAL INFORMATION promptly furnished by mail or wire, as desired.

WAREHOUSE: 1832-34-36 SO. CLARK ST.
L. S. & M. S. R'Y and C. R. I. & P. R. R.

TELEPHONE SO. 1747,
Private Exchange all Departments



strong provision market, the hogs sold steady to strong on Monday, declined 5@10c. on Tuesday. But to-day the receipts were not as heavy as it was thought the large attendance at the live stock show would make them, and the market generally ruled strong and fully as high as at the close of last week. We believe that good hogs bought to sell around present prices will make money. Good to choice packing hogs are selling from \$6.25@6.35, good to choice shipping \$6.35@6.50, light mixed hogs \$6.10@6.25.

CATTLE.—The attendance at the Fat Stock Show is fully as large as was generally expected. On Monday everybody seemed to have brought in a load or more of cattle, and the receipts figured up larger than ever before recorded in the history of the trade, with over 36,000 head on sale. The capacity of the yards was taxed to its utmost. However, the buyers were willing to take the liberal offerings freely, but insisted on concessions of anywhere from 10c. to 25c. per hundred, the poorer grades, as usual, suffering the most. At present the market is peculiarly sensitive to the size of the receipts, the law of supply and demand still governing market conditions. Choice well finished cattle that last week sold from \$6@7 showed very little decline, but the common and medium grades were anywhere from 10@20c. lower.

On Tuesday, under fair receipts, we had our usual slow and dragging market at the decline noted on Monday. However, to-day the receipts show a sharp falling off, numbering only 14,000, and with a good demand from all quarters the market was very much excited, and all grades sold 25@40c. higher.

Stockers and feeders this week met with a good demand both from country buyers and yard dealers, and as a good clearance was made at the close of last week, prices generally are 15@25c. higher. Butcher stock also sold 15@25c. lower on Monday, but the market was somewhat better to-day, showing an advance of about 10c.

As stated in our last market letter, if the receipts could be held down to reasonable numbers, there would be no trouble sustaining the market; but when everybody insists on having their stock here at one time we have just such results as were apparent on Monday. We believe the supply to come forward during the next few months is liberal, and cannot offer much, if any encouragement, for permanent improvement in the trade for some time to come.

SHEEP.—The supply of sheep and lambs this week has been extremely heavy, in fact the heaviest of the season. The receipts run principally to natives, and the quality is very bad. Consequently, lambs have declined fully 50c. per hundred this week, while sheep are only 10c. lower. The number of range sheep has been very small, and those that have been here were feeders that sold at strong prices. The best lambs are selling from \$5@5.25, with good killing lambs around \$4.75. We look for a lighter run next week, and possibly a better market.

PROVISION LETTER

(Special Letter to *The National Provisioner* from C. D. Forsyth & Co.)

Green meats are firm at last week's quotations. Meats a shade easier with a fair demand. We quote to-day's market as follows: Green hams, 10@12 ave., nominally 10%; 12 @14 ave., nominally 9%@10%; 14@16 ave., nominally 9%@9%; 18@20 ave., nominally 9%@9%. Green picnics, 5@6 ave., nominally 7%@7%; 6@8 ave., nominally 7%@7%; 8@10 ave., nominally 7%@7%. Green N. Y. shoulders, 10@12 ave., nominally 8; 12@14 ave., nominally 8. Green skinned hams, 18@20 ave., nominally 9%@9%. Green clear bellies, 8@10 ave., nominally 11%; 10@12 ave., nominally 11.

TALLOW, GREASE, OIL, ETC.

(Special to *The National Provisioner* from George M. Sterne & Son.)

PROVISIONS strong, everything higher, and most options close at top for the day, particularly the lard, which has led the advance. Receipts of hogs were light, and prices 10c. higher at yards. Hogs West only 89,200, against 124,800 last year. Cash lard in demand at 50c. over December for next week's shipment; none offering for this week. Outside packers appeared best buyers of January lard, and May ribs. Local packers selling very little in the pit, as have good cash trade. Liverpool 6d. lower on bacon and lard. Buy the January and May products on all soft spots.

LARD.—Cash market advanced 20c., closing at \$10.75. Loose, \$10.35. Shipments, 4,800. Same day last year, 4,400 tierces. Liverpool 6d. lower at 59s. Hogs West 89,000, against 80,000 same day last week and 125,000 same day last year. To-morrow, 36,000. Top price, \$6.50. Leaf lard, 10%e. bid. Extra neutral, 11%@11%e. Market opened strong on rather light receipts of hogs and a good general demand both from short sellers, and packers and exporters taking in hedges against cash sales. The December opened 10.15, sold up to 10.22½ and 5, while January sold up 17½ and May 10 from yesterday's close, and remained strong throughout the session, closing at top figures for the day. Cash lard very scarce, and it was reported that a bid of 11c. was made for a round lot for shipment to-morrow. The general idea of the price, however, is about 50c. over the December option for next week shipment, there being practically none offering for this week. Loose is in demand also at 12½ over the December option for next week delivery, refiners being rather anxious buyers.

STEARINES.—On prime oleo stearine, the market has again undergone a sharp decline, and to-day we do not call the market over 11½. In fact there has been some sales at this price. On No. 2 there is practically none offered. We call the market 10c. Tallow stearine 7½@7%e.; sales of choice stock reported at the latter price. White grease stearine 6½e.; yellow grease stearine 5½@5%e.

OLEO OIL.—Market is a nominal one. Extra is quotable at 11½e.; double pressed yellow oil is commanding a premium from ½@½e. over the regular extra; No. 2 oleo oil 11c.; No. 3 at 9%e. Extra oleo stock 11½e.

TALLOW.—The market both here and abroad is without feature. London cables report 1,700 casks offered, but none of the offerings taken. Our domestic trade is very much demoralized. Choice edible is quotable at 7%@7%e.; prime packers, 6½e.; choice renderers 6½@6%e.; No. 1 packers, 6½@6%e.; No. 1 renderers, 6½@6%e.; No. 2 packers, 5e.; "B" country, 5½@5%e.; "B" packers, 5%@6e.; butter stock, 6%e.

GREASES.—There is a little easier feeling, though stocks continue in fair request, and prices are about unchanged. "A" white, 7@7%e.; "B" white, 6½@6%e.; yellow, 5@5%e.; house, 5½e.; brown, 4%e.; bone, 5%@5%e.; glue stock, 5½@5%e.; neatfoot stock, 5%e.

COTTONSEED OIL.—The market is unchanged. Bleachable prime summer yellow for spot delivery is quotable at 35c. December delivery, 35½e.; off yellow soap grade, 34c.; all loose Chicago; prime crude, 28½e., Valley points, 28c. Texas common points.

COTTONSEED SOAP STOCK.—Concentrated stock on a basis of 63@65 per cent. F. A. 2½e.; regular stock on a basis of 50 per cent. F. A., 1½e.

JOHN W. HALL

The accompanying picture is a very good likeness of John W. Hall, who for the past sixteen years has had full and complete charge of The Anglo-American Provision Company's lard refinery, one of the largest and best equipped in the United States and the product of which stands second to none in the world. Mr. Hall leaves "The Anglo" to go with the Continental Packing Co., who have now under construction a thoroughly up-to-date refinery, and they confidently expect, with Mr. Hall's assistance, to shortly become factors in the refined lard trade, and their confidence in his ability to more than second their every effort is not misplaced. John W.



JOHN W. HALL.

Hall stands very high in the estimation of all the packers, the trade generally, and of all his friends and acquaintances, and deservedly so, possessing as he does every attribute necessary to a thorough business man and gentleman. Born in London, Ont., of Scotch-Irish parentage, he came with his father, Robt. G. Hall (a gentleman widely and most favorably known in packing circles, a brother of the world-renowned divine, Dr. John Hall, of New York), to Chicago and entered Chicago University, leaving in his freshman year to learn the science of refining under his father, who was then refiner for "The Anglo," and whom he ultimately succeeded. Mr. Hall has been an extensive traveler, and is well posted from personal contact on all items of value relative to the requirements of jobbers and consumers, climatic conditions, freight facilities, etc., both in this and foreign countries. As a practical lard refiner he has no superior.

Mr. Hall is a "Shriner" and a member of several prominent business and social organizations. He and Samuel A. McClean, Jr., now vice-president and general manager of the Continental Packing Company, were boys together, and side by side climbed the ladder of promotion to the top in their respective voca-

Chicago Provision Market Prices

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January	9.57	9.60	9.55	9.55
May	8.92	8.92	8.85	8.85
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose.)—				
January	8.25	8.27	8.22	8.22
May	8.07	8.07	8.02	8.02
PORK—(Per barrel.)—				
January	15.90	16.10	15.90	16.00
May	15.05	15.10	15.00	15.02

MONDAY, DECEMBER 1.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January	9.52	9.60	9.45	9.45
May	8.82	8.87	8.80	8.80
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose.)—				
January	8.20	8.22	8.12	8.12
May	8.05	8.05	7.92	7.95
PORK—(Per barrel.)—				
January	15.85	15.92	15.80	15.82
May	15.02	15.07	14.92	14.95

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 2.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January	9.42½	9.47½	9.37½	9.47½
May	8.75	8.80	8.72½	8.80
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose.)—				
January	8.07½	8.15	8.07½	8.15
May	7.90	8.00	7.87½	8.00
PORK—(Per barrel.)—				
January	15.77½	15.85	15.67½	15.82½
May	14.90	15.02½	14.85	15.02½

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 3.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January	9.52½	9.65	9.52	9.62
May	8.85	8.90	8.82	8.87
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose.)—				
January	8.20	8.22	8.20	8.20
May	8.02½	8.10	8.02	8.02
PORK—(Per barrel.)—				
January	15.90	16.05	15.90	16.00
May	15.10	15.17	15.07	15.12

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 4.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January	9.67	9.80	9.67	9.80
May	8.92	9.02	8.92	9.02
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose.)—				
January	8.27	8.27	8.27	8.37
May	8.10	8.25	8.10	8.25
PORK—(Per barrel.)—				
January	16.00	16.35	16.00	16.35
May	15.20	15.40	15.20	15.40

FRIDAY, DEC. 5.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
Jan	9.77@9.82	9.97	9.75	9.90
May	9.02	9.07	8.97	9.02
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose.)—				
Jan	8.35	8.42	8.32	8.37
May	8.20@8.25	8.30	8.17	8.22
PORK—(Per barrel.)—				
Jan	16.35@16.40	16.47	16.35	16.45
May	15.37@15.42	15.47	15.33	15.32

tions; firm friends they are, and electing to continue their careers together. Certainly a great pair "to draw to." Very recently "The Anglo" boys presented these two gentlemen with handsome loving cups as a token of their great regard and esteem on the occasion of their final leave-taking. Neither Mr. McClean nor Mr. Hall profess to be a Depew, but they certainly made strong, feeling, well-remembered and appreciated response.

The Continental Packing Company will, it is accepted by everyone, ultimately become one of the largest general packing concerns in the United States. It is certainly to be congratulated upon adding to its already brilliant aggregation two such bright particular stars in the packing firmament as Samuel A. McClean, Jr., and John W. Hall.

THE SWIFT BOILER EXPLOSION

The terrific explosion in the power plant of Swift & Company's packinghouse at Union Stock Yards, Chicago, on Sunday last killed 13 and injured 27 employees. The accident was due, it is thought, to carelessness on the part of an employe. The officials are carefully investigating the unfortunate affair. The Swift boilers are modern and up-to-date in every way.

MARKET PRICES.

CHICAGO

FERTILIZERS.

Dried Blood, per unit.....	\$2.25
Hoof meal, per unit.....	2.15 @ 2.17 1/2
Concent. Tank, 15 to 10% per unit.....	2.00
Ground Tank, 10 to 11% per unit.....	2.15 & 10c.
Underground Tank, 10 to 11% per unit.....	2.00 & 10c.
Underground Tank, 8 and 20%, ton.....	20.00
Underground Tank, 6 and 35%, ton.....	14.00
Ground raw bone, per ton.....	22.00
Ground steam bone, per ton.....	18.00

HORNS, HOOFs AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65 to 70 lbs. avg., ton.....	\$275.00
Hoofs, black, per ton.....	25.00
Hoofs, striped, per ton.....	28.00
Hoofs, white, per ton.....	45.00
Round Shin Bones, 35 to 40 lbs., avg., ton.....	45.00
Round Shin Bones, 50 to 52 lbs., avg., ton.....	50.00
Flat shin Bones, 40 lbs. avg., ton.....	40.00
Long thigh Bones, 90 to 95 lbs. avg., ton.....	35.00

LARDS.

Choice prime steam.....	@10.75
Prime steam.....	60
Neutral.....	@11.50
Compound.....	60 T.

STEARINES.

Oleo.....	11 1/2
Lard.....	11 1/2
Grease, W.....	C 1/2
Tallow.....	7 1/2 @ 7%
Grease, B.....	G
Grease, Y.....	5 1/2 @ 5%

OILS.

Lard Oil, extra winter strained.....	75
Lard Oil, extra No. 1.....	82
Lard Oil, No. 1.....	48c.
Lard Oil, No. 2.....	46c.
Oleo Oil, extra.....	11 1/2
Oleo Oil, No. 2.....	11
Neatsfoot Oil, pure.....	68c.
Neatsfoot Oil, No. 1.....	

TALLOW.

Packers' prime.....	6 1/2
No. 2.....	5
Edible.....	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
City renderers'.....	6 1/2

GREASE

Brown.....	4 1/2
Yellow.....	5 @ 5 1/2
White, A.....	7 @ 7 1/2
White, B.....	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Bone.....	5 1/2

CURING MATERIALS

Refined saltpeter.....	4 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Boracic acid, crystal to powdered.....	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Borax.....	7 1/2 @ 8
sugar—	

Pure open kettle.....	3 1/2
White, clarified.....	4 1/2
Plantation, granulated.....	4 1/2
Yellow, clarified.....	4 1/2
Salt—	
Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs.....	2.40
Eng. packing, in bags, 224 lbs.....	1.45
Michigan medium, carlots, per ton.....	2.75
Michigan granulated, carlots, per ton.....	2.25
Casing salt, in bbls., 280 lbs., 2X and 3X.....	1.25

COOPERAGE

Tierces.....	\$1.25
Barrels.....	1.07 1/2

♦

BUTCHERS' WHOLESALE PRICE LIST

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF

Per doz.

1 lb., 2 doz., to case.....	\$1.49
2 lbs., 1 or 2 doz., to case.....	2.45
4 lbs., 1 doz., to case.....	4.85
6 lbs., 1 doz., to case.....	8.00
14 lbs., 1/2 doz., to case.....	17.75

EXTRACT OF BEEF

Solid

Per doz.

1 oz. jars, one dozen in box.....	\$2.25
2 oz. jars, one dozen in box.....	3.55
4 oz. jars, one dozen in box.....	6.50
8 oz. jars, half-dozen in box.....	11.90
16 oz. jars, half-dozen in box.....	22.00
Two, 5 and 10 lb. tins.....	\$1.75 per lb.

BARREL BEEF AND PORK

Extra plate beef.....	\$15.50
Plate beef.....	14.50
Extra mess beef.....	11.00

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

Prime mess beef.....	11.50
Beef hams.....	Not quoted.
Rump butts.....	11.00
Mess pork, repacked.....	16.75
Extra clear pork.....	19.50

DRIED BEEF, PACKED

Ham sets.....	12 1/2
Insides.....	13 1/2
Outsides.....	12
Knuckles.....	12 1/2
Reg. cloths.....	10 1/2

SMOKED MEATS, PACKED

A. C. Hams.....	13 1/2
Skinned hams.....	11 1/2
Shoulders.....	10
Picnics.....	9 1/2
Breakfast bacon.....	10 1/2

BUTTERINE

F. O. B. CHICAGO.	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2
No. 1, natural color.....	13 1/2 @ 14 1/2
No. 2, natural color.....	13 1/2 @ 14 1/2
No. 3, natural color.....	13 1/2 @ 14 1/2
No. 4, natural color.....	13 1/2 @ 14 1/2

F. O. B. KANSAS CITY.

No. 1, natural color.....	11 @ 12
No. 2, natural color.....	14 @ 15
No. 3, natural color.....	14 @ 14
No. 4, natural color.....	15 @ 17

BUTTERINE

PURE LEATHER RENDERED, per lb., tcs.....	11 1/2
Lard substitute, tcs.....	8
Lard compound.....	7 1/2
Barrels.....	1/2c. over tcs.
Half barrels.....	1/2c. over tcs.
Tubs, from 10 to 80 lbs.....	1/2c. to 1c. over tcs.

BOILED MEATS

Hams, boneless.....	17 @ 17 1/2
Californias, boneless.....	18 @ 18 1/2
Rolled shoulders.....	18

DRY SALT MEATS

Rib Bellies.....	10 1/2
Short Clears.....	9 1/2
Plates, Regular.....	9 1/2
American shoulders.....	9 1/2

SAUSAGE CASINGS

Beef round, set of 100 ft.....	6 1/2
Beef middles, set of 57 ft.....	6 1/2
Beef bungs, each.....	6 1/2
Hog casings, per lb., free of salt.....	6 1/2
Hog bungs, exports.....	6 1/2
medium, each.....	6 1/2
small, each.....	6 1/2
Sheep casings, per bundle.....	6 1/2

SAUSAGES

Summer, H. C.....	15
German Salami.....	15
Holsteiner.....	12
O'Arles H. C.....	19
Italian Salami.....	19
Cervelat.....	13
Bologna.....	6 1/2
Frankfurts.....	6
Blood Liver & Head Cheese.....	7
Tongue.....	8
Compressed Ham.....	12 1/2
Berliner Ham.....	12
Polish.....	8
Veal Ham.....	8
Pork Sausage.....	7

VINEGAR PICKLE—COOKED MEATS

Pig's Feet, 1/2 bbl., 80 lbs.....	3.25
Snouts, 1/2 bbl., 80 lbs.....	5.20
On Hearts, 1/2 bbl., 80 lbs.....	5.50
Plain Tripe, 1/2 bbl., 80 lbs.....	2.40
H. C. Tripe, 1/2 bbl., 80 lbs.....	4.50

DRESSED BEEF

Carcass.....	5 1/2
Foree......	4 1/2
Hinds.....	7
Butts.....	5
Shoulders.....	8
Shoulders (skinned).....	8
Trimmings.....	

NEW YORK CITY

LIVE CATTLE

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO DECEMBER 1.

	Beeves. Cows. Calves. Sheep. Hogs.	
Jersey City.....	1,312	472
Sixtieth street....	3,025	90
Fortieth street....	—	—
West Shore R. R.	2,696	63
Lehigh Valley R. R.	2,377	—
Z. & O. R. R.	101	—
Scattering.....	215	55
Totals	9,696	153
Totals last week..	11,056	148
	3,855	43,407
	4,529	25,598
	41,529	31,007

WEEKLY EXPORTS TO DECEMBER 1.

	Live Cattle. Live Sheep. Beef.	Qrs. of
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Cevic.....	—	2,750
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Majestic.....	—	1,500
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Georgian.....	215	—
Swift Beef Co., Ss. Majestic.....	—	1,400
Swift Beef Co., Ss. Georgian.....	270	1,062
J. Shamborg & Son, Ss. Cevic..	405	1,515
J. Shamborg & Son, Ss. Minneha.....	335	—
J. Shamborg & Son, Ss. Consuelo.....	100	—
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, Ss. Cevic.....	405	—
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, Ss. Minneha.....	335	—
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, Ss. St. Paul.....	—	1,200
G. H. Hammond Co., Ss. Georgian.....	—	1,600
Cudahy Packing Co., Ss. Cevic.....	—	1,360
L. S. Dillenback, Ss. Madiana.....	—	41

Total exports.....	2,065	2,648	13,960
Total exports last week.....	1,230	1,484	13,720
Boston exports this week.....	1,304	2,370	—
Baltimore exports this week.....	1,407	1,205	—
Philadelphia exports this week.....	783	249	400
Portland exports this week.....	731	1,000	—
Newport News exports this week.....	356	—	—
Montreal exports this week.....	4,231	3,683	—
To London.....	2,849	1,410	1,290
To Liverpool.....	5,704	7,984	11,960
To Glasgow.....	1,412	1,080	—
To Manchester.....	722	—	—
To Hull.....	100	—	—
To Southampton.....	—	—	1,200
To Bermuda and West Indies..	—	41	—

Totals to all ports..... 10,877 10,515 14,360
Totals to all ports last week..... 8,686 7,478 20,020

QUOTATIONS FOR BEEVES.

Good to choice native steers.....	\$5.90@ \$6.50
Medium to fair native steers.....	5.00@ 5.80
Poor to ordinary native steers.....	4.25@ 4.85
Oxen and stags.....	2.25@ 4.85
Bulls and dry cows.....	1.35@ 4.25
Good to choice native steers one year ago..... 5.40@ 5.90	

LIVE CALVES.

Live veal calves, a few selected, 100 lbs.....	@9.50
Live veal calves, good to prime, lb., 160 lbs.....	@9.25
Grassers.....	3.50@ 4.00

LIVE HOGS

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lbs.).....	@6.70
Hogs, medium.....	\$6.75@ 6.85
Hogs, light to medium.....	6.90@ 7.00
Pigs.....	7.00@ 7.10
Roughs.....	5.70@ 6.00

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS

Lambs, (selected (per 100 lbs.).....	\$6.00
Lambs, good to choice.....	5.75
Lambs, common to fair.....	5.50
Sheep, selected.....	4.00
Sheep, medium to good.....	3.50
Sheep, culms.....	3.00

DRESSED BEEF

CITY DRESSED.	
Choice native, heavy.....	11%@ 11%
Choice native, light.....	9 1/2@ 10 1/2
Common to fair, native.....	7 @ 9

WESTERN DRESSED.

Choice native, heavy.....	9 1/2@ 10
Choice native, light.....	8 1/2@ 9
Naive, do. to fair.....	7 @ 8
Choice Western, heavy.....	7 1/2@ 8
Choice Western, light.....	6 @ 7
Common to fair, Texan.....	5 @ 6
Good to choice heifers.....	7 1/2@ 7 1/2
Common to fair heifers.....	5 1/2@ 6
Choice cows.....	6 1/2@ 6 1/2
Common to fair cows.....	5 @ 6
Good to choice oxen and stags.....	6 1/2@ 7
Common to fair oxen and stags.....	5 @ 6
Fleshy Bologna bulls.....	5 @ 6

DRESSED CALVES

Veals, city dressed, prime, per lb.....	@14%
Veals, good to choice, per lb.....	13 1/2@ 14
Grassers, per lb.....	7 @ 8
Calves, country dressed, prime, per lb.....	@12
Calves, country dressed, common to good..... 10 1/2@ 11 1/2	
Calves, country dressed, buttermilks.....	7 @ 9
Calves, country dressed, grassers.....	5 1/2@ 6 1/2

DRESSED HOGS

Pigs.....	9%@ 10%
Hogs, heavy.....	8%@ 8 1/2
Hogs, 180 lb.	8 1/2@ 9
Hogs, 160 lb.	8%@ 8 1/2
Hogs, 140 lb.	8%@ 8 1/2

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS

Spring lambs, choice.....	@9 1/2
Spring lambs, good.....	9
Spring lambs, common to fair.....	8
Spring lambs, culms.....	7
Sheep, choice.....	@6 1/2
Sheep, medium to good.....	6
Sheep, culms.....	5 1/2

LIVE POULTRY

Spring chickens, per lb.....	@12 1/2
Fowls, per lb.	12 1/2@ 13 1/2
Roosters, old, per lb.	9@ 9 1/2
Turkeys, per lb.	10@ 11
Ducks, average Western, per pair.....	75 @ 80
Ducks, Southern & Southw'n, per pair.....	65@ 70
Geese, Western, per pair.....	137@ 150
Pigeons, live, per pair.....	15@ 20

GAME.

Quail, per doz.....	2.50@ 3.00
Partridges, fresh, per pair.....	1.25@ 1.75
Partridges, frozen, per pair.....	1.25@ 1.50
Grouse, frozen, per pair.....	2.50@ 2.75
Woodcock, per pair.....	1.00@ 1.40
English snipe, per dozen.....	2.00@ 2.50
Plover—Golden, per dozen.....	2.75@ 3.00
Grass, per dozen.....	1.50@ 3.00
Wild Ducks—Canvas, per pair.....	2.00@ 3.00
Red Head, per pair.....	1.50@ 2.00
Ruddy, per pair.....	1.25@ 1.50
Mallard, per pair.....	75@ 1.00
Teal, per pair.....	40@ 60
Rabbits, per pair.....	20@ 25

PROVISIONS

(Jobbing Trade.)	
Smoked hams, 10 lbs. average.....	14@ 14 1/2
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. average.....	14@ 14 1/2
Smoked hams, heavy.....	14@ 14 1/2
California hams, smoked, light.....	10@ 11
California hams, smoked, heavy.....	10@ 10 1/2
Smoked bacon, boneless.....	17
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	16
Dried beef sets.....	18
Smoked beef tongues, per lb.	17@ 18
Smoked shoulders.....	10 1/2@ 11
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	14
Fresh pork loins, city.....	11
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	8@ 12

BONES, HOOFs, HAIR AND HORNS

Round shin bones, av. 50-60 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.	\$55.00
Flat shin bones, av. 40-45 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.	40.00
Thigh bones, av. 90-95 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.	75.00
Hoops.....	15.00
Horns, 7 1/2 oz. and over, steers, first qual.	\$250@ 260

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES

Fresh beef tongue.....	60c. to 75c. a piece
Calves' head, scalded.....	40c. to 45c. a piece
Sweet breads, veal.....	25c. to 75c. a pair
Sweet breads, beef.....	15c. to 25c. a pair
Calves' liver.....	35c. to 50c. a piece
Bird kidneys.....	10c. to 12c. a piece
Mutton kidneys.....	3c. to 4c. a piece
Livers, beef.....	.50c. to 75c. a piece
Oxtails, beef.....	7c. to 8c. a piece
Hearts, beef.....	10c. to 20c. a piece
Rolls, beef.....	12c. a lb.
Tenderloin, beef.....	.20c. to .30c. a lb.
Lamb's frits.....	10c. to 12c. a pair

BUTCHERS' FAT

Ordinary shop fat.....	34
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	8

SHOP BONES, per cwt.

XXX sheep, per dozen.....	\$5.50
XX sheep, per dozen.....	4.25
X sheep, per dozen.....	3.82 1/2
Blind Ribby sheep.....	3.50
Sheep, ribby.....	3.00
XX lambs, per dozen.....	4.37 1/2
XX lambs, per dozen.....	3.25
XL lambs, per dozen.....	2.75
No. 1 lambs, per dozen.....	2.25
No. 2 lambs, per dozen.....	1.75
Culls, lambs.....	75

SAUSAGE CASINGS

Sheep, limp., wide, per bundle.....	80
Sheep, limp., wide, per keg, 50 bundles.....	\$40.00
Sheep, limp., medium, per bundle.....	60
Sheep, limp., narrow.....	44
Sheep, limp., Russian Rings.....	12 @ 22
Hog, Amer., in tea or blis., per lb., F.O.S.	42
Hog, American, kegs, per lb., F.O.S.	42
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	17 1/2
Beef, rounds, per lb.	16
Beef, bungs, piece, f. o. b. N. Y.	12 1/2
Beef, bungs, per lb.	8
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	57
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. N. Y.	59
Beef, middles, per lb.	9 @ 12
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 1's.....	

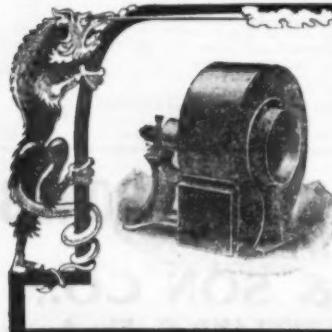
Mixed, per doz.	2.25 @ 2.37
Dark, per doz.	@ 1.75
ICED.	
Turkeys—W'n, dry picked, young hens, fcy.	@ 16
W'n, dry picked, young toms.....	15 @ 15½
W'n, dry picked, young hens and toms..	15
W'n, scalded, young hens, fancy.....	15 @ 14½
W'n, scalded, young toms, fancy.....	14 @ 14½
W'n, scalded, young hens and toms..	14 @ 14½
Fair to good.....	13 @ 13½
Common to fair, per lb.....	11½ @ 12½
Old, per lb.....	13½ @ 14
Chickens—W'n, dry picked, average best.....	13½ @ 14
W'n, scalded, average best.....	14
Southern and Southwestern, average best.....	13 @ 12
Ordinary.....	11 @ 12
Peafowl—W'n, dry picked, average best.....	12½ @ 13
W'n, scalded, average best.....	12½ @ 12½
Southwestern.....	12½ @ 12
Western, ordinary.....	11 @ 12
Old cocks, per lb.....	9 @ 9½
Ducks—W'n, fancy, per lb.....	15 @ 16
W'n, fair to good, per lb.....	13 @ 14
Geese—W'n, per lb.....	10 @ 11

FERTILIZER MARKETS.**BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.**

Bone meal, steamed, per ton.....	\$19.00 @ 20.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	22.50 @ 23.50
Nitrate of soda.....	1.95 @ 2.00
Bone black, spent, per ton.....	13.50 @ 13.75
Dried blood, N. Y., 12-13 per cent.....	
ammonia.....	2.35 @ 2.45
Dried blood, West, high grade, fine ground, c. f. N. Y.	2.50 @ 2.52½
Tankage, 8 and 20 p. e. f. o. b. Chicago.....	20.00 @ 20.50
Tankage, 8 and 20 p. e. f. o. b. Chicago.....	17.00 @ 17.50
Tankage, 8 and 20 p. e. f. o. b. Chicago.....	15.00 @ 15.50
Garbage tankage, f. o. b. New York.....	14.00 @ 15.00
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. e. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate.....	7.00 @ 7.50
Wet, acidulated, 6 p. e. ammonia, per ton.....	14.00 @ 15.00
Azotine, per unit, del. New York....	2.40 @ 2.42½
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs.....	3.00 @ 3.02½
Sulphate ammonia gas, per 100 lbs., spot.....	3.10 @ 3.20
Sulphate ammonia bone, per 100 lbs. So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston, S. C. Ashley River, per 2,400 lbs. The same, dried.....	2.95 @ 3.00
Double manure salt (48@49 p. e. less than 2% p. c. chloride), to arrive, per lb. (basis 48 p. c.).....	1.00 @ 1.12
Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 90 p. c.).....	2.08 @ 2.20
Sylvinit, 24 to 36 p. c., per unit, S. P. \$4.50 per 280 lbs.	.39 @ .40

CHEMICALS AND SOAPMAKERS' SUPPLIES.

74 p. e. caustic soda, 1.90c. to 2c. for 60 p. c.
76 p. e. caustic soda, 2c. for 60 p. c.
60 p. e. caustic soda, 2c. lb.
95 p. e. powdered caustic soda, 2c. to 3½c. lb.
58 p. e. pure alkali, .90c. to 1c. for 48 p. c.
48 p. e. carbonate soda ash, 1.10c. lb.
48 p. e. caustic soda ash, \$1.85 per 100 lbs. Borax, 8c. lb.
Talc, 1½c. to 1½c. lb.
Palm oil in cans, 5½c.; bbls., 6c. lb.
Green olive oil, 57c. to 58c. gallon.
Yellow olive oil, 55c. gallon.
Olive oil foots, 6c. lb.
Cochin coconut oil, 7½c. to 8c. lb.
Ceylon coconut oil, 6½c. lb.
Cottonseed oil, 37c. gallon.
Rosin: M., \$3.50; N., \$4.15; W. G., \$4.35; W. W., \$4.50 per 280 lbs.

**COMPLETE SATISFACTION**

is written all over

A. B. C. EXHAUST FANS

For elevating and conveying hair, bones, etc. also for removal of steam from cooking kettles.

Superior design, construction and durability commend them.

*Send for Catalog 112 "C"***AMERICAN BLOWER CO.***Detroit, Mich.*

NEW YORK CHICAGO LONDON

A. B. C. EXHAUST FANS

RETAIL DEPARTMENT

MARKET CLASSES AND GRADES OF CATTLE

Baby Beef, Distillers and Texas Cattle.

The terms, "baby beef," "distillers," and "Texas and Western range cattle," are often looked upon as distinct classes while in reality they are subdivisions of the beef cattle class. Except in case of baby beef, which is confined to the choice and prime grades, they vary in quality and conditions as do other beef cattle and their grades are the same. A brief note is appended that will serve to define these terms.

Baby Beef.

Baby beef is a term applied to a grade of steers, choice or prime in quality and conditions with a conformation that accompanies steers of good killing qualities. To grade as baby beef such steers should be between one and two years of age and weigh from 800 to 1,000 pounds. Such cattle grade as choice or prime and are quoted as such in the market.

Distillers.

Distillers or "Still" cattle are cattle which have been fed on the by-products of distilleries. Formerly parties desiring feeding cattle to consume the residues of distilleries purchased only the poorer grades of feeding bulls, stags, and steers. Some parties now, however, use a better grade of feeders. When sent to the market they are preferred to other cattle, of the same grades because they dress a higher percentage of beef, owing to their carrying a small amount of offal. During the fattening process their paunches have been reduced in size. Practically all "still" cattle are classed as beef cattle; only occasionally are any poor enough to be classed and sold as butcher stock. Distillers are used for dressed beef and export either alive or dead.

Texas and Western Range Cattle.

A few years ago Texas cattle were a class as distinct as any reaching the Chicago market. They were distinguished by their long horns and legs, their thin flesh, narrow bodies and large deep brands. To-day the noticeably long-horned Texan is rarely seen in the Chicago market. At the present time many Texas cattle have such a high percentage of the blood of the improved beef breeds that such of them as are not of a polled breed, or dehorned, possess horns of short or of medium length; thus they attract but little attention and receive much less adverse criticism than formerly when they were the butt of ridicule. They now frequently have the low-down blocky form too, which indicates that they have descended from the best strains of beef producing ancestry. They are often as well bred and of as heavy weights as native steers. The proportion of well bred stock cattle in Texas is rapidly increasing.

The term "Texas cattle" is, therefore, no longer necessarily indicative of an inferior grade of fat cattle, while it is still true that there is an exceedingly wide range between the best and poorest. The range in quality, condition, and price is greater, perhaps, than in any other class of cattle reaching the market, the best occasion showing the quality and finish of our native steers and selling for prices but little, if any, below the prices quoted for prime native steers. In such instances they are, of course, used for the same purposes, except that they are seldom exported. Some Texas cattle have been exported from Galveston, largely, however, to Cuba. The lower grades of Texans go for canners.

The quality, finish, and method of feeding being the same, buyers make but little difference, say from ten to fifteen cents per hundred pounds, between Texas and western range cattle and natives, although they try to discriminate against the former. Whether they are able to do so, and whether such

discrimination amounts to much depends upon the available supply of fat cattle. It is not an infrequent occurrence to hear buyers and salesmen in the Texas division of the yards drop the remark that "If those cattle had been in the native division they would have brought more money." Of course, there is always a slight discrimination against branded cattle on account of the brands injuring the value of the hides. There is less competition among buyers for Texas cattle than for natives. In general, however, it may be said that the same quality and condition in western range cattle bring about the same money as natives except in the early season when grass is flush and washy.

Texas cattle coming from the north of the quarantine line sell better than those coming from south of the line. Texas cattle coming from south of the quarantine line are sold in the Texas division, while those coming from the north of the line and from the western ranges are sold in the native division. Western range cattle are classed with Texas cattle because they were formerly largely made up of cattle which had been wintered on the ranges north of the quarantine line. Many, perhaps about one-half, of the cattle on the ranges of the west and northwest are now bred there; hence the cattle coming from the ranges are not altogether cattle that have been shipped there from Texas or other states in the southwestern district. Then again, more feeding is going on in the southwestern states owing largely to the more extensive use of cottonseed meal for fattening purposes. This, of course, has materially reduced the available number of stock cattle for corn belt feed lots from southwestern ranges. The western range cattle that are Texas or southern cattle brought north and ranged for one or two seasons are often spoken of as "Montana-Texans," "Wyoming-Texans," "Dakota-Texans," etc., or in case exactness is desired—"single-wintered Montana-Texans," or "double-wintered Montana-Texans," as the case may be, to distinguish them from western range cattle bred on the ranges.

All Texas and western range cattle are branded and they are sometimes spoken of as "branded cattle." The strict interpretation of the term "western rangers," is, western cattle shipped to the market off the range, or in other words, "grass westerns." The "range season" varies somewhat from year to year, but ordinarily begins about the middle of July and closes the fifteenth of November. It is during this season that the bulk of grass westerns reach the market. There is another kind of western cattle, namely, "fed westerns." Fed westerns include range cattle which have been shipped into Illinois, Iowa, or other feeding states and there fattened. The accompanying cuts are given to illustrate the improvement wrought on a Texas ranch during five years by the persistent use of good Shorthorn bulls. Plate 7 shows a drove of Texans sold on the Chicago market six years ago. Plate 8 shows a drove from the ranch sent to the Chicago market about a year ago.

Butcher Stock.

Butcher stock, cutters and canners may be looked upon by cattle men of the central west as by-products of the cattle feeding industry. However carefully stockers and feeders are selected one is almost sure to get a few animals that do not fatten satisfactorily. These ultimately find their way to the local or Chicago market; in either case they would be classed as butcher stock.

Not all butcher stock, however, has had an opportunity to become finished. Quite a large number of cattle of all grades as to weight and quality reach the market after having been only "warmed up" an expression that is applied to thin cattle that have

been full-fed but a short time, during which time they have made such gains that they begin to show the effects of feeding. Such cattle are usually classed as butcher stock.

The line between the thinner steers belonging to the butcher stock class and fleshy stockers and feeders is not clearly defined. Whether a thin steer belonging to the butcher stock or the stockers and feeder class will depend largely upon the supply of cattle of the better grades although the quality of the offerings may have some influence upon the final disposition of such animals. If the supply of fat cattle is much short of the demand, buyers of cattle for slaughter are forced to take some of the thinner grades, that would ordinarily be classed as stockers and feeders. Then again when there is a liberal supply of fat cattle some rather well-fleshed lots sell as stockers and feeders. In the former case cattle of the thinner grades are slaughtered and prices are paid for them that feeders do not see their way clear to pay; while in the latter instance feeders are more liberal buyers owing to the more moderate prices prevailing for such stock. The better quality of the offerings the more apt they are to be used for further feeding. It should be borne in mind that the bulk of butcher stock is made up of cows and heifers.

In general, very few steers of good quality are ever classed as butcher stock. A steer of good or choice quality that is not fat enough to be classed as a beef steer is classed among the better grades of stockers and feeders. We find much better quality in butcher heifers than among butcher steers. Butcher stock then includes, so far as steers are concerned, only the poorer grades such as common rough steers that may be classed either as beef cattle, butcher stock, or stockers and feeders, the classification depending upon the supply and demand for the various classes of cattle. Owing to their lack of quality they are seldom used as feeders.

The bulk of butcher stock is made up of fat cows, heifers and bulls; they are graded as follows:

Prime heifers, 800-1200 lb.; choice heifers, 700-1000 lb.; good heifers, 700-1000 lb.; medium heifers, 600-900 lb.; prime cows, choice cows, good cows, medium cows, common rough steers, 800-1,200 lb.; choice bulls, good bulls, medium bulls.

(To be Continued.)

A PORK AND KROUT BARD

A Pennsylvania poet sent in the following:
Squeals of dying porkers are heard on every hand.

Sauerkraut is brewing at Hans von Dutcherland.

Mouths are wanting mostly on Monroe County farms.

Thoughts of pork and sauerkraut! and all their home life charms.

GOOD POINTS OF A GOOD FOWL

Large combs are generally found on the best laying varieties.

No really first class table fowl has feathered legs.

Those best for table carry the greatest amount of meat on the breast.

Excess in any one direction is generally compensated by weakness in another, and therefore the best layers cannot be the best on the table, and vice versa.

To test the respective qualities of any fowl, a median line should be drawn from the point where the neck joins the shoulder to the thigh.

If the greatest bulk of the body lies in front of this imaginary line, the fowl will be classed among the table varieties.

If evenly balanced, it will be classed as a general purpose fowl, which does not excel either as a layer or a table fowl.

This is a most reliable—in fact, the only true way of determining a most important point.

As a rule, the male bird influences the external qualities, while the female influences the internal.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL

Conductor J. O'Dowd, of South Manchester, Conn., has given up collecting trolley fares to go into the meat business.

The Moore-Pendergast meat and provision company, of Syracuse, N. Y., has been incorporated with a capital of \$60,000. Fred H. Elliott, Caleb C. Brown and Andrew J. L. Pendergast are the directors.

The office of inspector of provisions at Providence, R. I., is sought after by scores of prominent men there. The present incumbent likes the job too.

A lady customer alleges that butcher Henry Ruetzel, of Pittsburg, Pa., threw meat at her and she is suing him for it. You never can please everybody.

John Kooker, of Newhopp, Pa., is a successful pork butcher. He turns out over seven tons of sausage every fortnight.

E. W. Bemis, the provision dealer on Main street, Worcester, Mass., has decided to go out of business.

The butcher's Sunday closing at Wheeling, W. Va., went into effect two weeks ago and now every one likes it.

The Home Dressed Meat Co., is the new concern organized at Youngstown, O. Silas Shook, Jerome Way and J. K. Horn are the principle men in it. Shook is president.

An explosion in Frank Manus' Sausage factory at Louisville, Ky., last week shook up his slaughter house a bit and caused about \$1,000 damage.

A Montreal, Canada, butcher tore out a window to put in a big refrigerator, then asked the city to repair the damage at the cost of \$25. The city fathers couldn't see the joke.

AMONG THE ASSOCIATIONS

The Retail Butchers' Association of Columbus, O., is holding "indignation meetings" over the fact that some of the wholesalers are also selling retail. The same members, in the same breath, plan a packinghouse. So it goes.

The Butcher's Co-operative Ice Company had a stockholders' meeting a few days ago. It was the first annual one and showed a prosperous year. In spite of the cool season and the low prices at which ice was sold, the company declared a cash dividend of 35 per cent. The following board of directors was elected for the ensuing year: E. J. Fluckiger, A. N. Watson, Geo. W. Parks, J. B. Hawkins and W. H. Johnson, of whom Mr. Fluckiger was chosen president, Mr. Parks secretary and Mr. Watson treasurer.

The Health Commissioner of St. Paul, Minn., has declined to grant lincenses to certain butchers because of their unsanitary surroundings. The board of Alderman has approved his action and now the Meat Market Men's Association is asked to take a hand.

BUSINESS CHANGES

Martin Heller has bought O. Gish's market at Secor, Ill.

J. W. Parkosta and M. C. Shaul succeed Harry Sponnoble in the North Market Street place in Johnstown, N. Y. It is now Parkosta & Shaul.

E. D. Weikart, the Gettysburg, Pa., butcher, is reported to have purchased B. S. Daniels' market at Waynesboro.

The Mohican Company has bought out Thomas F. McGauley at 332 Cambridge street, Worcester, Mass.

Louis Johnson now owns H. B. Bess' meat market at Danforth, Ill. Mr. Bess goes in business in Chicago.

BUTCHERS THAT HAVE DIED

Clement Mene, a Philadelphia butcher who was supposed to be an hypnotic victim, died at the Pennsylvania Hospital, last week of typhoid fever without gaining consciousness.

Frank X. Kuenz, the butcher at 414 South Richland street, Belleville, Ill., died a few days ago of heart failure.

Butcher Otto J. Frick, of St. Louis, Mo., is dead, apoplexy.

Christopher Dinkelaker the well known butcher of Camp Washington, O., and member of the firm of G. & J. Dinkelaker, at 109 West Fifth street, is dead from a stroke of apoplexy.

MARKETS BURNED OR IN TROUBLE

J. J. Kentzler's meat market, at Lafayette, Ind., was visited by a disastrous fire some days ago.

Bloomer & Mitchell's packing house at Front and Delaware streets, Quincy, Ill., has been damaged by fire.

SIMPLE CURING OF BACON SIDES.

Loudon M. Douglas gives the following way to cure city or country bacon:

"The first thing to do is to see that the bacon is fresh, and, if possible, chilled. In a small way it is quite impossible to get what is recognized as the curing temperature for bacon, but when a small quantity has to be handled, extra care can make up for the want of perfect appliances. The temperature of pork before it is cured should be as near as possible 38 degrees, but there are many thousands of sides cured in the small way at a temperature of from 50 to 55 degrees Fahr. In a country shop there is usually a cellar, and this, as a rule, is fairly cool. Before commencing to cure in such a cellar, the air should always be freshened, and if there is any stagnant air present it should be discharged. See that the floor is nice and sweet, and if curing upon it for the first time, it should be thoroughly soaked with brine and a layer of dry salt laid upon it. Before starting to cure this salt should be carefully swept up and thrown out. Then begin as follows: First of all pump the side with a small pickle pump, the pickle being made from the following recipe—55 lbs. salt, 5 lbs. saltpetre, 5 lbs. dry antiseptic, 5 lbs. pure cane sugar, made up to 20 gallons with water. See that this pickle is quite clear, and if it is not so, boil it until it is. Now proceed to pump the side with this pickle, and when it has been pumped in about fourteen different places, lay the side down on the salt and cover it with an equal mixture of dry antiseptic and salt-petre lightly dusted over. On the top of this put a layer of salt, and, according to the weight, allow the side to remain for from twelve to fourteen days. If the bacon is wanted for keeping purposes, that is to say, to be kept a long time, the curing may be extended to twenty-one days, after which the sides may be taken up, washed, and either

pale-dried or smoked, according as may be required."

BUSINESS RECORDS

ARKANSAS—Fisher & Schaffer & Hooker, Little Rock; meat market; warranted deed, \$1,500.

CONNECTICUT—J. Kuadar, New Britain; meats; R. E. mtge \$1,650.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—J. T. Bohrer & Bro., Washington; prov. etc., receiver asked for.

FLORIDA—Adams & Richardson, Jacksonville, meats; style after Dec. 1, Smith & Richardson.

GEORGIA—Walters & Monroe, Doerun; meats, etc.; dissolved.

ILLINOIS—Julius Litenstein, Chicago; meats, etc.; sold out.

INDIANA—W. R. Hasty, Huntingdon; meat; discontinued. —Pearson & Hutchins, Wabash; meat; Pearson & Bicourt, succeed. —Wm. N. Peed, Newcastle; meat, R. E. mtg \$700.

MAINE—E. G. Willard, Portland; fish, failed.

MASSACHUSETTS—MacKenzie & Young, Boston; prov. etc.; incorporated under Maine laws as MacKenzie-Young Company, with authorized capital stock of \$10,000.—Brockton Public Market, Brockton, prov. etc.; dissolved by withdrawal of Fred A. Hoyt and business continued under same style by Maynard A. Davis.—Lithuanian Co-operative Co., Brockton, prov. etc. If interested inquire at office (21).—Henry Shumsky, Franklin; prov., J. Davis & Co., succeed. —Geo. H. Cahoon, Quintette, prov., removed to Woods Hotel. —James A. O'Donnell, Chicopee Falls; meats, etc., chattel mtge, \$1,200. —Ernst G. Burdette, Clinton; prov., chattel mortgage \$321. —Geo. Jackson, Springfield, meats; chattel mortgage \$600. —E. F. Young, Wayland; prov., R. E. mortgage \$2,000.

MISSOURI—Daniel McLeod, St. Louis, meat market; dead.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Bernard Callaghan, Milford; fish, etc., dead.

NEW YORK STATE—Oliver Bourke, Catskill, meat; dead. —Wm. H. McKenna, Brentwood; butcher; chattel mortgage \$800. —Henry Schwent, Southampton, butcher, R. E. mortgage \$2,200.

BOROUGH OF QUEENS—Frederick Bowley, Elmhurst; butcher, chattel mortgage \$600.

OHIO—E. W. McClaughrey, Cambridge, meats. If interested inquire at office (33). —John Keller, Lima, meat; sold out.

PENNSYLVANIA—Humphreys' Bros., Clearfield; meat; judgment \$200.

VIRGINIA—M. J. McFarland, Alexandria; prov. etc., McFarland & Co., succeed. —R. C. Topping, Hampton, meat. If interested inquire office (42). —Shefsky-Hornthal & Co., Norfolk; prov. etc., L. Hornthal V. P. dead.

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